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COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor—Observing that some of your travelling correspondents occasionally favour the readers of the Recorder with extracts from their private journals, I take the liberty of forwarding the following from the memorandum-book of ANOTHER PASSENGER.

—— Left the village of ——, on the — day of April last. A crowd of passengers, with muddy roads, but kind, careful and temperate drivers. Conversation turned upon the subject of temperance. A certain great man, whose influence in some *special things* is second to none in the state, objected very strongly to the principle of entire abstinence. When urged to "render a reason," behold, he had none except this; that "when men whose *health requires* spirituous liquor, call for it at the public house, they will be quite put out of countenance." Soon it appeared that a friend of his, a *Dr.* Somebody, then in the stage, was one of these unhappy characters. He must drink a *little every day* for his health.

Thursday. ——, a passenger, himself an abstemious man, had always refused to *join* any temperate *society*, for fear that if he did so, many others would drink the more heartily on the score of retaliation. Drunkenness, on the score of retaliation! Who ever heard of such a thing? But the man, as afterwards appeared, was a *trafficker* in ardent spirits. Another passenger, who said he was not in the habit of "drinking any thing of consequence," observed that he had always been mortified about the shape and colour of his face." He added some anecdotes on the subject. But on watching him narrowly, his face was found to be no bad index to his propensities. There was also a passenger travelling for his health, whose lungs appeared to be affected; and well they might be; for his breath was such as continually to remind us of a keg of tobacco steeped in a caldron of rum. The rest of the passengers to-day were the real friends of temperance; though all were ready to acknowledge, that while young they had many very narrow escapes from temptation. What! said I to myself—so many examples in only two of the Pioneer stages! How many, then, must there be in the other lines! Surely, New-York state is behind New-England in the great work of reform.

—— On board the steam-boat. The barroom full of passengers, and all quite abstemious. But at length one ventured up, and muttering out, "I do not feel very well," took his glass wiih evident shamefacedness. Probably he too would object to temperance measures. Plenty of cold water on the dinner table: Nobody touched the brandy. A real full-faced southern epicure sat before me. An apothecary's shop could scarcely have afforded him a greater variety of articles than those he required for the seasoning of his food. What a voracious appetite he had! His stomach must be a perpetual steam boiler. He cannot live long at such a rate.

—— A great deal said to-day about the danger of *reaction*, in reference to various benevolent operations. There is one sure way of avoiding this danger. *Never act.* And this is the method to which the timid are generally resorting. At least they are not acting efficiently, as one may readily perceive by their own acknowledgment. Some of them, however, will be active on the wrong side of a question; and will verily think themselves "doing God service," while joining his enemies in reproaching their more zealous brethren. Discretion is indeed a good thing—worth its weight in gold. Would that there was more of it. Still it does not require us to be "at ease in Zion," especially in such times as the present.

—— Fell in company with an intelligent man, a professional stenographer. He gave a lucid exposition of the principles of his art. It requires the faculty of condensing words, (as in *phls-fr*, for *philosopher*); also, that of making a few simple characters stand for large classes of articulate sounds, which strike the *ear* in a similar manner, without reference to exact orthography; and that of applying the same characters inverted, transversed, &c. with a few others as symbols of the prefixes and terminations of words, and as representatives of the particles and some very few long words; leaving the meaning greatly dependent, in most of these particulars, upon the connexion of the sense.

—— Rapid travelling, with a variety of pleasant companions; but no place for retirement; not a single hour for calm uninterrupted contemplation. This is a great draw-back upon the pleasure of travelling. It renders it, almost of necessity, a scene of mental dissipation. What Christian would ever choose to whirl through the country in carriages and steam-boats, merely for the purpose of amusement?

—— I have just returned this evening from a prayer-meeting in ——. Of such places, one may well say, "It is good to be here." Mr. ——, a man of immense wealth, and of great influence, both in the commercial and the religious world, was called upon in his turn to lead in prayer. He did so, in all the touching tenderness and simplicity of a little child. I had before seen him, when his venerable appearance, his dignified manners, his wealth, and his rank in society, had impressed me with sentiments of great respect. But here, nothing of the kind was recollected. All were equally poor, and helpless, and unworthy, before the mercy-seat of the highest God. The object of my late veneration was here but a simple hearted "little child," pleading for mercy at the hand of a heavenly Parent. The great burden of his petition was that the Holy Spirit might descend upon that city; upon that congregation; upon their pastor, who was tenderly beloved; that sinners might be awakened and turned to God; and saints be built up, edified and sanctified. O, that more of our wealthy Christians would follow this example. It would be no grief to them, at the close of life, that they had often knelt in the little prayer-room, poured out their full hearts before the mercy-seat, and continually implored the benedictions of heaven upon a world lying in wickedness. Mr. —— is not the only wealthy man in ——, who loves the prayer-room.

PERFECTION OF GOD.

Extract from a Sermon of Rev. Dr. Porter, President of the Theological Seminary, at Andover, from Exodus iii, 14, published in the National Preacher, for April:—

The unchangeable perfection of God is a doctrine full of comfort to his people. This world, with all its concerns, bears the stamp of mutability. It furnishes no objects on which the good man may safely fix his affections, or repose his hopes of happiness. Can he confide in himself? His own heart, alas, is too treacherous to be trusted. His best purposes, his best joys, are inconstant. To-day, perhaps, he meets God in the sanctuary; meets God at the communion-table; meets God in the closet; has some soul-refreshing views of his glory, and rises almost to the ecstacy of an angel. To-morrow, he sinks again into darkness, and is a poor worm of the earth. Some interposing cloud of unbelief shuts him away from God; his spirit droops, his heart becomes cold, his comforts die. And is he the only inconstant man among the followers of Christ? Around him he sees all, all is fluctuation. Some whom he deemed shining Christians, turned apostates; churches once distinguished for their attachment to pure religion, sunk into pernicious errors; pulpits, where Mathers and Whitefields prayed and preached, occupied by men who "deny the Lord that bought them." Nay, if he extends his view to remoter periods, he sees the churches, which were planted by Paul and his illustrious associates, become extinct; and the very spot where the Saviour died for the redemption of men, now to be rescued from the grossest darkness, by missionaries of the cross from distant countries!

And if stability is not found in the concerns of religion itself, shall he expect to find it in mere *earthly* objects? Here his brightest prospects are liable to be suddenly overcast. To-day, perhaps, finds him in prosperity, clasping some beloved object to his heart; to-morrow, may tear away that object, and wring that heart with agony. Ask the aged man, whose eyes are dim with years, who looks around him to find the associates of his youthful days, and they are all gone to the grave: Does he doubt that this world is mutable? Ask the man of business, one hour possessed of a princely estate, and the next, thrust down to bankruptcy and beggary: Does he doubt that this world is mutable? Ask the weeping mother, who bends over the dying pillow of her son; while she sees the object of her fondest cares and hopes, smitten with a deadly disease, and the face that lately bloomed with health, covered with a mortal paleness: Does she doubt that this world is mutable? Ah! brethren, this *is* a changing world. Its history, indeed, is but a history of changes. "As for man," its noblest inhabitant, "his days are as grass, as the flower of the field so he flourisheth; the wind passeth over it, and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more." Heroes that made the earth tremble, have gone down to the grave. Families that in the arrogance of pride and power, exacted the homage of millions, have been forgotten. Cities, renowned as seats of learning, arts, and opulence, have fallen into ruins. Such this world has been, and such it will be, till that last, great change, which shall close all the changes of time, "when the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burnt up."

Amid these scenes of fluctuation, is there no object then in heaven or earth that is unchanging? Yes, *one*: *God* is unchanging. Here is stability.

"His hand the good man fastens on the skies,
"And bids earth *roll*; nor heeds her idle whirl."

God is his happiness, therefore his happiness is certain and everlasting. What though earthly comforts are transitory, earthly friends frail and changeable: God is a friend, sincere, unfailing, almighty. While his judgments fill the wicked with dismay, "there is a river, the streams whereof make glad the city of our God." While his thunder rends the heavens, he whispers peace to his people. Tempest and uproar may sweep over the earth, but the church will live, will triumph: Her God is unchanging, and he has said that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her. "The heathen raged, the kingdoms were moved; he uttered his voice, the earth melted. The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled; though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. Blessed, O Lord of Hosts, is the man that trusteth in thee."

From the Vermont Chronicle.

TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

Mr. Tracy—In the Chronicle, dated the 13th of March, I noticed, with much satisfaction, an article, entitled—Translation of the Scriptures. I was gratified, because I have long felt it very desirable to have something presented to the public, in order to prevent their confidence in our present *translation* from being shaken and destroyed. For a number of years past, so much has been published in our religious journals, detecting supposed inaccuracies in our present translation, and suggesting amendments, that many are beginning to believe that very little reliance is to be placed on a work, which, according to their criticisms, seems to have been so carelessly performed. You can now converse but a very short time with an ignorant stickler for any impious heresy, without having your proof text met with a confident assertion—that the translation is defective. With these facts staring me in the face, my heart has often sunk within me, on seeing the force of such a weapon, in the hands of such men, increased by the announcement from some Hebrew or Greek scholar, of some new discovery respecting the mistranslation of a phrase or sentence in the divine oracles.

I had been reflecting upon these facts, and was brooding with a kind of despondency over these evils, not seeing how they could be removed, so long as the pride of biblical criticism continued to be so prolific; when your paper came to hand. No sooner had I unfolded it, than my eye fell upon the communication of your correspondent; and you may judge of my satisfaction on discovering its purport. I perceived, at once, that this was the very antidote needed to allay that poison, the effects of which I was so much deprecating; and I wondered I had not thought of it before.

Let us, Mr. Editor, contrast for a moment, that work of translation, with those fugitive translations of little scraps of scripture, which, for several years past, have darkened our religious horizon.

Engaged in that *great work*, you discover forty-seven of the most eminent linguists in Great-Britain, belonging to an age when philological research was carried to a greater extent, than it ever has been in this country; and probably greater than it ever has been in England since that period. You behold them assembled under the patronage of royal munificence in circumstances peculiarly adapted to the importance of their work. They had placed in their hands, "not only the best translations; but the most accurate copies and various readings of the original text." They enjoyed the privilege of consulting "the most learned persons in the universities, or country, for their judgment" on any particular passage. And they had time enough allotted them to proceed in their work with all that care, which the nature of their employment demanded; without being driven to the necessity of accomplishing their work in haste; for a perfect translation was required at their hands, whether it should take longer or shorter to perform the task. * * * * * * * We find them also proceeding in their work, under such regulations as enabled them to produce seven, and in most of the scriptures, eight new translations. Each of these was carefully examined by each individual of this learned body, and received such amendments as were deemed necessary.—They were then brought together, and carefully compared with the original, and with each other: And after a thorough examination and a free and full discussion of the merits of their various parts, the present translation was compiled from the whole, by selecting such portions from the several specimens thus produced, as were deemed the most perfect; and as received the unanimous approbation of the assembly.

After this work was accomplished, the result of their labours, before it was published, was carefully revised, and received the sanction of the most learned divines in all the universities in the kingdom. And for more than two hundred years, this translation has stood the test of the severe scrutiny of all denominations of Christians in England and America; and has ever been quoted by each, as possessing all the authority of a standard work.

Let us now turn our attention to those fugitive criticisms, which for several years past have been flying about our country; and what do we find? Why, Sir, we discover certain individuals—learned, perhaps, for the advantages they have enjoyed; but destitute of those means, and that opportunity to get knowledge, which those great masters possessed. We see them each sitting down to his work, without any concert, in a moment hastily snatched from their professional labours, with a single copy of the original text, and our present English translation before them, and by the help of their lexicon and grammar they commence and carry through their criticism. The result proves, at least, the fruitfulness of their imaginations. But surely we find nothing which ought to shake our confidence in the faithfulness and ability of those eminent and learned divines, in producing a work which has borne such a test as our present translation of the scriptures has sustained. Y.

From the Connecticut Observer.

THEOLOGICAL DISPUTE SETTLED.

The following extract is from an English author. The incident occurred in England in the latter part of the last century.

A young minister, who was a Calvinist in his sentiments, was favoured with an opportunity of conversing familiarly with the great and distinguished leader of the Arminians in England, and wishing to improve it to the best account, he addressed the Arminian in nearly the following words: "Sir, I understand that you are called an Arminian, and I have been sometimes called a Calvinist, and therefore, I suppose, we are to draw daggers; but before I consent to begin the combat, with your permission, I will ask you a few questions, not from impertinent curiosity, but for real instruction."

Permission being very readily and kindly granted, the young minister proceeded thus: "Pray, Sir, do you feel yourself a depraved creature; so depraved that you would never have thought of turning unto God, if God had not first put it into your heart?" "Yes," says the veteran, "I do indeed." "And do you utterly despair of recommending yourself to God by any thing that you can do; and look for salvation only through the blood and righteousness of Christ?" "Yes, solely through Christ." "But, Sir, supposing you were at first saved by Christ, are you not somehow or other to save yourself afterwards by your own works?" "No, I must be saved by Christ from first to last." "Allowing, then, that you were first turned by the grace of God, are you not in some way or other to keep yourself by your own power?" "No." "What, then, are you to be upheld every hour and every moment by God, as much as an infant in its mother's arms?" "Yes; altogether." "And is all your hope in the grace and mercy of God to preserve you unto his heavenly kingdom?" "Yes; I have no hope but in him." "Then, Sir," said the young minister, "with your leave, I will put up my dagger again; for this is all my Calvinism; this is my election, my justification by faith, my final perseverance; it is in substance all that I hold, and as I hold it; and therefore, if you please, instead of searching out terms and phrases to be a ground of contention between us, we will cordially unite in those things wherein we agree."

The Arminian was so pleased with the interview, that he made particular mention of it in his journal, and he retained an unfeigned respect for the young inquirer to the hour of his death.

Query.—May not theological disputants learn wisdom from this incident? And were Christians of different denominations to settle the points of argument between them, in the first place, and to be cordially united in these, would they not put up their daggers, instead of engaging in angry controversy?

From the American Pastor's Journal.

THE WAY OF TRANSGRESSORS IS HARD.

[Furnished by a Clergyman.]

In the beautiful village of R——, where I resided, in the year 1823, lived R. W., a man of dissipated habits.

Indulgence in a course of vice had destroyed a constitution, perhaps good originally; and when I first saw him, he seemed much debilitated in body, and fast descending to the tomb. He was, however, occasionally employed in some menial services by a gentleman of the place.

One wintry evening, I was sent for to see Mr. W., who was said to be very ill, and had been confined two or three days. I went with the messenger to his room, and found him rapidly sinking into the arms of death. Approaching his bed-side, I readily perceived the object for which I had been summoned thither, and immediately inquired of him his hope in prospect of his dissolution, which I conceived inevitable. With a groan, that loudly told the awful state of his soul, he exclaimed, "Lost, oh! lost forever." I never shall forget the thrill of horror, which that sepulchral groan and wild cry of despair sent through my heart. I was then young in the ministry, and had never beheld a dying, despairing sinner. I felt as though I stood on the shore of the lake that burns. I had heard and read of such scenes: I remembered Dr. Young's pathetic description of the dying moments of the "young and wretched Altamont." But I had only looked on these scenes at a distance, by the eye of imagination. I had often pictured in my mind the ghastly look, the hollow, dying groan, the convulsive shriek, and the final gasp; but now it was before me: I was called personally to witness it, in all its dread array. Thus situated, what could I do, but endeavour to direct his mind to "the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world." But I soon found that even an allusion to Christ, as the Saviour of sinners, but made that fire, already enkindled in the soul, burn more furiously. I mentioned the sufficiency of Christ to save the very chief of sinners. I spoke of his willingness and divine compassion. I proposed the promises. It was all unavailing. His doom seemed to be sealed, and nothing awaited him but the fiery indignation of God. He replied, in substance: "I have slighted the offers of salvation. I have denied Christ. The time has been when I might have embraced the hopes of the gospel; but I would not. I fled from the voice of conscience, and the calls of divine grace. And now, Christ will not have mercy on me; my damnation is certain." I asked if I should pray for him. He refused; he wished no one to pray for him. He grappled a few short hours with the king of terrors, and then made the awful plunge, in the same dreadful state of mind.

It was late in the evening of the following day, when his body was consigned to the grave. I attended his funeral, and told the audience of his miserable end. I rehearsed much of his language, more perfectly than I do at this distance of time. I warned the transgressor, (and many were there), of the tremendous gulf just before him, and of the glooms of the second death, and what a fearful thing it was to fall into the hands of the living God. The sun had gone down, and amidst the shadows of the evening, he was laid in the dust, to await the sound of the trump of God. GAIUS.

From the Sailor's Magazine.

SKETCH OF THE CHINESE MISSION.

In 1807, at the suggestion of Joseph Hardcastle, Esq. the London Missionary Society determined to send out a missionary to that country, who should learn the language in China itself, and thus prepare himself to translate the scriptures into the language of one-fourth of the human race. The choice of a missionary fell upon Rev. Robert Morrison, who arrived in China, by way of Philadelphia, September 4, 1807. His success is the best evidence of the wisdom which directed the choice. His first attention was directed to the acquisition of the Chinese language, in which he encountered innumerable difficulties. He resided a short time at Canton, and lived in the Chinese manner, but soon removed to Macao, a Portuguese settlement, about seventy miles below Canton. In about a year he had so far acquired a knowledge of the language, as to receive the appointment of interpreter to the East-India Company, a station which he still retains. This appointment required him to be much at Canton, so that his wife was left solitary at Macao about one-half of the year.

In 1810, he had gained so much knowledge, that he ventured to revise and publish a translation which had been made by some unknown person of the book of Acts. In 1811, he finished his Chinese grammar, which was afterwards printed at the East-India Company's expense. In the same year, also, he sent out a translation of his own, of the book of Luke, and a small tract in Chinese. Other publications have followed from year to year. In July, 1813, Rev. William Milne arrived at Macao, to join the mission, but was soon ordered away by the Portuguese government, and proceeded to Canton.

In 1813, Dr. Morrison completed the translation of the new testament. In 1814, the first Chinese convert was baptised. In April, 1815, Dr. Milne removed to Malacca, to establish a branch of the mission at that place, where the missionaries could enjoy the protection of a protestant government. This establishment is of growing importance, connected as it is in commerce with all the countries where the Chinese language is understood; and favourably situated for the Anglo-Chinese college, schools, printing, &c. &c.

In 1824, Dr. Morrison came to England, and brought a Chinese library of ten thousand volumes. He also brought a number of copies of his Chinese dictionary, the most learned work on the Chinese language ever written, and so complete, that by its help a scholar may make considerable proficiency in the language even without a teacher. These works were liberally lent to such persons as had a desire to profit by them. That lamented youth, John Urquhart, by the help of this dictionary and other books given him by Dr. Morrison, in 1824, made so much progress in the language, that his biographer says, he "actually accomplished, by his unaided endeavours, a translation of the first chapter of St. John's gospel."

Dr. Morrison returned to Canton in 1826, and resumed his labours, both as a missionary and as interpreter to the East-India Company. The present state of the mission is as prosperous as it can be with so few hands and so limited means. At Malacca, the press is kept in vigorous operation, having issued in 1827, three hundred and seventy-five bibles, two thousand six hundred testaments, and near thirty thousand tracts and other publications. There are six free schools there, supported by the missionary society, and two by the Dutch government of the place. Two hundred boys are educated in the Society's schools. The Canton Register states, that recently a school has been begun for the instruction of females. On a late celebration at Malacca of the *Tsing-a-ming*, the annual Chinese festival, when they visit the tombs of their ancestors, of eleven thousand Chinese residents at Malacca, only ten or fifteen hundred were observed to resort to them; forming a striking contrast with the practice of former years. The Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca has for its object, "the reciprocal cultivation of Chinese and European literature." It is furnished with "an extensive library of Chinese, Malay, and European books," and "the assistance of European professors of the Chinese language, and of native Chinese tutors." In the fifth report of the college, for 1827, of which a copy is in the hands of the writer, the number of European students who have been assisted in obtaining the language, is stated at twelve. Fifteen Chinese students had left the college, with various degrees of improvement, and twenty-four still remain. One of those who left is *Leangafa*, who has embraced christianity, and been ordained a preacher of the gospel. He is now labouring in China itself, in a humble manner, and has had the satisfaction of baptising one of his own countrymen, as the first convert to pure christianity within the great empire.

From the London Cottage Magazine.

SHANKHILL S. SCHOOL, IRELAND.

This school commenced in April, 1821, and has been productive of much good, not only to the children who have been taught, but to their families. It is a melancholy fact, that numerous families in the neighbourhood of this school, never had either bible or testament in their possession, till the liberal grants of the Sunday School Society for Ireland, enabled the superintendent to supply the children with testaments. The teachers, in the course of visiting, have found whole families collected round one little reader, hearing of Christ Jesus as a Saviour, from that blessed book which had been a dead letter to them before this time, and which, it is confidently hoped, will prove powerful to the pulling down the strong holds of sin in many in this neighbourhood, who were living without God and without hope in the world. Some of the most regular and attentive of these scholars come from the Belfast mountain, a distance of at least two miles. During the whole of last winter their attendance was most regular. The most inclement weather, and the darkest and most severe nights, could not prevent these half-naked mountaineers from attending the school. It was no unusual thing for the person who opens the door, to find a number of them huddled together, before it was clear day in the winter, waiting on the doors being opened.

The attachment of pupils for their teachers, was very strongly exemplified a few days since; an occurrence by the way which we believe is by no means rare at Sabbath schools. Two boys of the testament class, who for eighteen months had been pretty regular scholars, without shewing much increased information, were obliged with their parents, from untoward circumstances, to remove from this part of the country. They called upon their teacher to take leave; their feelings were too big for utterance; they grasped him by both hands and burst into tears. He had before this remarked their diffidence, and always thought them, after all his attention, remarkably shy; yet he has reason to believe, from other sources, that in the elder at least, his "labour in the Lord has not been in vain."

From the Kingston (U. C.) Gazette.

OBITUARY.

Died, at the mission village, River-Credit, on the night of the 14th inst. after a short but severe illness, James Agetauns, head chief of the Missisaugas of this part of Lake-Ontario. Agetauns was the second chief who embraced christianity. His life was exemplary and his character amiable. Benevolence and humility was the most prominent features of his piety. He was also remarkable for the length and fervour of his private devotion, generally performed in an audible voice. His custom was to rise very early before his family, and when the weather permitted, to retire to some sequestered spot, where he spent a long time in earnest prayer. One young man told me that he often took much pleasure in standing near to listen to the good chief, while thus engaged. In distributing the annuities and presents from the government, Agetauns was always observed to give the largest portion to the poor. His illness was attended with delirium, but during his lucid intervals his general answer to questions relative to his religious state were, "that his heart went constantly to God, and that he had no fear." To a class-leader, who the morning before his death asked him respecting his trust in God his Saviour, he answered, "He stands close by me." Agetauns was interred by the side of Capt. John, the second or war chief, who died a few months before him. Capt. John was the first chief who embraced religion, which he adorned by the uniform tenor of a holy and useful life. He died a most triumphant and happy death, and was soon followed by the subject of this communication. "Lovely were they in their life, and they were not long separated in death." Often did they express their gratitude to God, that they had lived to see this day, and the wonderful things that he had done for their people. They have now escaped the white man's injustice. Light rest upon the bosoms of these redeemed sons of the forest, the clods of the valley.

River-Credit, March 20th, 1829.

AN INTERESTING SIGHT.

Rogersville,, *Tenn. Feb.* 5, 1829.

This day passed through our village, on his way to Liberia, in Africa, Rev. George M. Erskine, (a man of colour), together with his mother, his wife, and his seven children. Fifteen years ago, George and his wife, and five of the children now along with him, were slaves. The good moral character of George recommended him to the notice of Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Mayville, and Rev. Abel Pearson. With the assistance of other benevolent individuals, they purchased him from his master, and emancipated him. Dr. Anderson took him into his family, and at his own expense boarded, clothed and instructed him for about three years. In 1818, he was licensed to preach the gospel, by Union presbytery of this state. Since then, by the aid of benevolent individuals in different parts of our country, he has been enabled to pay about $2400, for the release of his family from slavery; and now he is on his way to the land of his forefathers, under the patronage of the American Colonisation Society. As a preacher of the gospel he has attained a considerable distinction, and has walked worthy of his vocation. We say "God speed" him; and take this opportunity of recommending to our readers that benevolent and praise-worthy institution, the American Colonisation Society. We cannot but admire the wisdom and goodness of God, in so ordering events, that the mother brought to this country by the most nefarious traffic, should be permitted to return with an enlightened and christian offspring—a blessing to herself and the land of her nativity. *Calvinistic Magazine.*

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Boston Recorder.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Our readers are aware, that this island of the Pacific is one of peculiar interest to the religious world. In 1789, a mutiny arose on board the British armed ship Bounty, Capt. Bligh, which had been collecting plants and trees on Tahiti. The mutineers deserted the captain and eighteen others in an open boat, took on board some of the natives at Tahiti, and sailed for Pitcairn's island. They were diminished by their contentions, till, in 1801, only one man remained, named John Adams. This man appears to have become truly penitent, and has taken great pains to educate the infant population in various habits, and in the knowledge of God. This people remained unknown to the world nearly 18 years, when they were discovered by Capt. Folger, of Boston.—Since that period they have been several times visited. The following notice of them from the Rochester Observer, is given by Mr. Loomis, one of the editors of that paper, and formerly printer at the Sandwich Islands:—

"The number of inhabitants now amounts to about 60. Adams and five Tahitian women are all that remain of the Bounty.*—They dwell in a village, situated on a gentle declivity, on the north side of the island. Probably there is no community in the world where more real happiness is enjoyed.—They are strictly religious—have prayers three times in a day, and it is said care little for any but religious books. Almost all the knowledge they possess seems to have been gathered from the bible. One of them said to an American captain, "I suppose there are plenty of Jews in America." On being told there were some, he said, "If they had not been so naughty, they would not be dispersed so over the world." We have seen it stated that a young man, a native of Nantucket, being asked by one of those young men to give an account of his religious experience, and having nothing to say, was so struck with the circumstance of being questioned, by one whom he considered a heathen, and with the conviction of being more of a heathen himself, that he was led to a serious consideration of religious truth, and in consequence became a pious and good man. Two other instances have recently occurred, in which officers of vessels becoming hopefully pious, attributed it to what they witnessed at Pitcairn's island, that they were induced to examine the subject of religion.

"Only one of the little colony has as yet left the island. A wretch of the name of Bligh, commanding a vessel from Valparaiso, touched at Pitcairn's island about the beginning of 1827, and brought away a female. He stopped at the island of Tahiti, where one of the editors of this paper saw and conversed with the woman. She appeared to be about 23 years of age, and spoke the English language fluently. She was large and robust, and her features resembled those of the Welsh people. When asked respecting her leaving the island, she said she was going to England. The captain, who was an Englishman, had doubtless promised to take her to that country, but it is needless to add he had no such intention. It is not known whether he brought her away with her consent or not, but in either case, his conduct merits the severest reprobation. Previous to this, it is believed there had been no act of unchastity in the colony.

"We have heard many anecdotes of the inhabitants of this island, from captains of vessels who have touched there. They are represented as remarkably athletic. Nothing has occurred to disturb their peace, and the utmost order is observed; all being governed by Adams, who is looked up to as a kind of patriarch, and to whose word they pay the utmost deference. It is possible they may, after his death, have dissentions among them, though it is believed their differences of opinion will not be productive of any serious evil. The seeds of *republicanism* are already visible among them, as the following anecdote related to us by a gentleman of veracity, who spent several days at the island, will show. Adams told the young people that as he was old, and must soon go the way of all the earth, it was desirable that some one should be fixed upon as a leader, when he was gone, and he had accordingly selected his only son George, for this office. This was not at all relished by the young people. They replied, "No, father; we will obey you as long as you live; but when you are dead, we are all alike. George is no greater than the rest of us.""

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* Two foreigners have lately joined the colony, with the intention of spending their lives there. One of them whose name is Bassett, appears to be usefully employed as a teacher. Adams is very desirous that some clergyman might visit him for the purpose of baptising the young people; and in 1825, sent a pressing letter to the Rev. Mr. Bingham, of the Sandwich island mission, urging in the most importunate language, that he or some of his associates would make them a visit: A request with which it was impossible to comply, they being separated 3000 miles, and the opportunities for passing from one to the other, occurring but seldom.

HEATHEN ABOMINATIONS.

The following appalling picture of the abominations of heathenism in India, is recorded by Mr. Sutton, an eye witness. It is taken from the London Missionary Register:—

It is impossible that any one who has never been in a heathen land, and perhaps I should say India, can form any thing like an adequate idea of its overwhelming nature, and how it bows down the soul. When attending missionary meetings in England, and favourable reports are brought forward, one is apt to feel as if the darkness had already yielded to the light, and every difficulty had vanished before the gospel; but how different does a missionary feel, who is labouring in the fire. While he hails with delight every favourable appearance, he is constrained to feel that all his success and the success of his brethren, compared with what is yet undone, is no more than the glimmerings of the fire-fly in midnight darkness.

When I commenced this letter, I was sitting at the door of my little bungalow, which stands on a considerable elevation, enjoying the pleasures of a fine moonlight evening. The teeming population around us, so far from retiring to rest, seem only to have just awakened to noise and revelry. The voices of many thousands of my fellow-travellers to eternity are sounding in my ears; some rend the air with songs, composed in the most filthy language, in commendation of the actions of their gods; others are engaged with all their might in abusing one another with curses, and in language of which you can never conceive. If a more orderly party is formed, listen a moment to their language; it is about pice, and cowries, and rupees; it is very remarkable, that you hardly ever hear conversation when this is not the subject. All around, the brahmins, in attendance upon their different idols, are sounding their distracting tom-toms, and other barbarous instruments; while, at intervals, a stentorian voice is heard from a vast distance, exclaiming, or rather bawling to the idol—"Narayun! Ram! Rhada! Krishnoo! hear! hear! save! save!"

I wish it were in my power to give you some idea of these nightly orgies. Let the solemn truth, however, sink into every heart, that, among the thousands of voices which now rend the air, not one is raised to praise the Father of his mercies, or the Saviour of his soul.

Probably no spot on earth presents, within so small a compass, such complicated scenes of misery, cruelty, and vice, as are presented to the view around the temple of Juggernaut. The description given by Mr. Sutton of what he witnessed during the Rhut Jattra, in 1827, is striking and appalling. Approaching the cars when a storm was commencing, he observes:—

Just as I came within sight of the cars, the storm came on violently; the thunder roared, the lightning flashed, and the rain poured down in torrents. In about an hour, the storm subsided; the scattered multitude, which dispersed in every direction at the bursting of the storm, again assembled at the deafening sound of the tom-toms and the discordant clanging of their barbarous trumpets.

Here I beheld a promiscuous multitude prostrate before the all-commanding mahamah (glory) of Juggernaut; unrestrained by the mud, or even the water, though knee deep, which the great soaking storm had left. There was seen a zealous mother, bowing down her infant's head before the idol, and thus early initiating her tender offspring into the degradation of idolatry. In another place, was a group of men, women, and children, bowing down with profound reverence, so that they might touch with their foreheads the ropes of the different cars; and in some conspicuous spot, a devotee, eager to distinguish himself, advanced with clasped hands and steady eye towards the idol, till a clear space being afforded him, he threw himself flat on his face, and worshipped; he lay a few moments; then half raising himself, he stretched forth his hands towards the idol, muttered a *vain repetition*, and again prostrated himself before his god.

But suddenly the scene was changed. A shout was heard; a body, of perhaps, 2,000 men, armed with sticks and boughs, rushed toward the cars. A louder shout was heard; the people seized the huge ropes, the clanging of the instruments sounded with a more vehement peal, and the car moved on; but it moved with a tardy pace; and to animate the draggers of the ponderous vehicle, one of Juggernaut's adorers stepped forward to the extreme front of the car, and practised the most licentious gestures that an impure imagination can conceive, and then exerted his stentorian lungs in expressions as abominable; again he turned toward the god, and repeated his abominations; the god was pleased; the draggers were fired with fresh zeal; and the enormous load "grated harsh thunder," as it rolled on its sixteen wheels; but they ran foul of a house and crushed the falling ruins. They still proceeded; women and men of all descriptions and castes uniting to drag the ponderous wain. Presently two miserable wretches were seen; one with a shattered arm, and another with his writhing back, bleeding and torn by the destructive car, whether accidentally or intentionally I know not.

All seems infernal revelry; the wretches in the ruths with their obscenity; the wonder gazing mob with their vociferations; the crowds of women with their jarring hoot; the indescribable noise of their harsh-sounding instruments; the gay colours and long streamers of the cars; the ugly shape and great staring eyes of the idols; the mad enthusiasm of the vast multitude; and a thousand things which can scarce be described; all tend to impress one with the idea of a holiday in hell, with its blaspheming monarch led in triumph through his fallen associates!

A heart-rending description of an evening near this temple is contained in a communication of Mr. Lacey:—

The shades of evening are now prevailing; the sun is sinking in the western waters, and leaving me in darkness. A feeling of deep horror, that I cannot suppress, steals across my mind, and irresistibly drives me away. The jackalls are leaving their jungles, and are repairing hither for their nightly repast; the eagles are flying to the neighbouring trees for the night, filled with the flesh of man; the din of the idol poojah assails my ear from every direction, and the work of blasphemy now commences.

From the Philadelphian.

UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS.

The following summary, prepared from the last *Missionary Intelligencer*, of the United Brethren, contains, in substance, all the missionary intelligence, of general interest, reported for the first quarter of the present year:—

ANTIGUA.—The missionaries at *Cedar-Hill, Antigua*, state, that during the passion season of the last year, their church was filled with an attentive auditory of negroes every evening. On the more distant estates, they pay visits to the slaves almost daily, and hold meetings with them at noon, where the "power of the word of the cross to withdraw the affections of men from the world and sin, and to fix them on Jesus, the Saviour of sinners," is exhibited.

BARBADOES.—At *Mount-Tabor, Barbadoes*, the Sunday school is attended by 85 adults and children. Nearly thirty attend the evening schools on Monday and Thursday of each week. The labourers at this station are much encouraged. They say—

"It is our daily prayer to Him, that he would grant us the needful grace and wisdom for the right discharge of the important duties committed to us, and preserve us from every thing in word or action, whereby we might impede the work of his Holy Spirit in the conversion of the negroes. We wish to persevere in our simple testimony of his dying love to sinners, and when it is evident that this has reached the heart, to proceed in teaching all things whatsoever he hath commanded us."

GREENLAND.—The diary of the mission at Fredericksthal, Greenland, under date of May 3d, 1828, says—

"Two heathen from the eastward, arrived here to-day, and immediately exclaimed, "Now we are come to be converted." Being asked whether they were really in good earnest, they replied, "O yes; we feel not the least hesitation, and our families are of the same mind with us." The latter arrived on the following day, in two women's boats, all the members of which evinced the same desire to join the believers. When we told them that as soon as they came hither to build a house on our land, we should put down their names, they replied, "O no; put our names down *now*, for it is our full determination to believe in Jesus, and to be converted." After this we could not refuse, and thus 19 persons were added to the number of new people under our care."

SURINAM.—On the 29th July last, a society was formed at *Paramaribo*, in *Surinam*, to promote the propagation of christianity among the heathen population of that colony, both slaves and free, by aiding the missions of the brethren established there.

LABRADOR.—At *Okak*, a missionary station among the *Esquimaux*, the word of God has had free course and been glorified. The brethren at this post say—

"At this station the testimony of salvation in Christ has been most powerfully operative during the past year, and the earnest desire which the Esquimaux displayed in their conduct during their summer dispersion, to approve themselves through the grace of God not only hearers but doers of the divine word, filled the hearts of our missionaries with grateful joy, and afforded them unspeakable encouragement. No less than thirty one heathen had recently come to live at Okak, which congregation comprised 387 persons, 110 of whom are communicants."

GREENLAND.—Letters from the southernmost settlements of the brethren in this polar region, bring the records of the mission down to the middle of June last. We extract the annexed paragraph:—

"At *Lichtenau*, the grace of God had been very manifest in the congregation, not only on particular days, but during the whole year in general. Twelve adult heathen had been baptised; the congregation now consisting of 638 baptised, and 30 unbaptised persons: 251 are communicants. The new establishment at *Fredericksthal* comprised at the close of the year 1827, 298 persons, of whom 63 were not yet baptised. On the 10th of May, 1828, that holy rite was administered to 19 adults. Fourteen persons had recently obtained leave to live at Fredericksthal. The evident grace of God, prevalent among this flock, encourages the missionaries to spare no pains to be useful. It is delightful to see how the knowledge of the word of God is increasing among this hitherto ignorant people, especially by means of their zeal in learning to read."

SCHISM AMONG THE QUAKERS.

A friend in Philadelphia communicates some interesting particulars respecting the progress of the schism among the Quakers. While the Hicksites, on the one hand, are claiming in most parts of the country, through their superior numbers, the real estate which belongs equally to both parties, and which in law cannot be *divided* without an entire *alienation* of the property; and while this party are also declaring themselves to be socinian in sentiment, and are really fast getting on to infidel ground; the evangelical party, on the other hand, are becoming much better informed, and much sounder in sentiment, than in times past. The latter are now receiving the bible more implicitly as the word of God, and giving to the cardinal doctrines of that blessed book a purer interpretation. They are also beginning to publish and distribute such works as Baxter's Saint's Rest, and Doddridge's Rise and Progress. They hold more intercourse than formerly with Christians of other denominations; and not a few among them are regarded as persons of distinguished piety. In the city of Philadelphia, this party are predominant as to property and influence; a circumstance which is thought to be favourable to the wider dissemination of evangelical sentiments.

Thus far our correspondent. The term "evangelical," we perceive, is to be understood in a comparative, and not in an absolute sense.

The schism is still in progress. Numerous publications have appeared on both sides; and among the rest, we have noticed a pithy little tract, entitled "Sixteen reasons why I cannot be a Hicksite." If these reasons do any justice at all to the Hicksite party, the latter must indeed be already far gone in the ways of infidelity.

Madagascar.—From the report of the Madagascar Missionary School Society, (formed under the patronage of king Radama), for 1829, it appears that the number of schools under its care is 38, containing 2309 scholars, who are instructed by ninety teachers and assistants. More than a thousand young people have left these schools, furnished with such an education as they could afford, and more than one hundred of them have become teachers. Since this report was made, (March, 1828), 16 new schools have been opened in districts not previously occupied; two others have been applied for, and upwards of twenty others have branched out of those specified in the report.

Persecution of Missionaries.—Messrs. Whitehouse and Orton, two missionaries in the island of Jamaica, having applied in vain for licence to preach in the parish of St. Ann, and for each of which licences, $23 75 is paid, proceeded to preach without license. They were arrested, and thrown into the common gaol at St. Ann's Bay, a filthy and loathsome prison, in which they were forbidden intercourse with any but their own families, and were told by the gaoler "they were not to hold prayers!" A writ of habeas corpus was procured by their brethren, and after ten days' confinement, they were released. The chief justice granted them an unconditional discharge. These proceedings having been laid before Sir John Keane, the lieutenant-governor, he immediately dismissed the prosecuting magistrates from their office; thus preventing their future abuse of power.—*Col. Star.*

The Bishop of London.—Dr. Bloomfield, who has ordered the discontinuance of private prayer meetings, was consecrated bishop of the diocese of London, on the 16th of January last. Of the rites and splendid ceremonies which graced the occasion, the London Times remarks as follows:—

"There is no allusion to any such ceremony in the gospel of Christ. It cannot, therefore, be a christian ceremony, and cannot properly pertain to a christian church, or christian bishop. It is most probably some pagan rite, passed through the calendar of popery into our reformed church. It were better that the bishops should practice humility, conciliate the clergy amongst whom they preside by brotherly kindness, and set an example of moderation to the laity, than that they should occupy themselves in costly exhibitions and state shows which can only excite envy."

Tracts at the West.—Rev. O. Eastman writes from Nashville, March 11, to the editor of the Cincinnati Pandect, as follows: "Since I left your city in January, I have visited Louisville, Nashville, and Huntsville, and several smaller places, where I have been permitted to invite the attention of the people to the tract cause. In Louisville $150, in Nashville $400, and in Huntsville $250, have been raised to increase the depositories in those places. I have assisted also in the organising several auxiliary societies, which I hope will accomplish much. I have never been more sensible of the value of the tract system than during this tour. The deficiency of moral and religious instruction is very great."

The Lane Seminary, partly endowed by Messrs. E. & W. A. Lane, of New-Orleans, is to be located on Walnut-Hills, within two miles of the city of Cincinnati. It is to have a farm of 100 acres, of which 60 have been given by the Rev. James Kemper & Sons, of that place. It is intended as a school preparatory to the gospel ministry, but will be open to all young men who sustain a good moral character. Each student will be required to devote three or four hours every day, to manual labour. There will be a President, three Professors, and a Tutor, a part of whom are already selected.

Virginia.—At the late annual meeting of the Virginia Bible Society, it was found, that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Society last year, to supply with the bible all the destitute families in the state, several counties have been explored and supplied, but that much greater efforts were necessary in order to accomplish the great object. It was therefore resolved to open a subscription, "to raise the sum of five hundred dollars, for one year, for the employment of a special agent, to be appointed and commissioned by the managers of the Society; whose duty it shall be, under their direction, to take the superintendence of the work of universal supply; appointing subordinate agents; corresponding with auxiliary and other societies, and benevolent individuals; visiting different parts of the state, and performing such other services as the work may require."

Baltimore City.—The number of families found to be without bibles in our city, as stated in our report of March last, was 1,452; and in going through the city again, to supply them, a number more was found, amounting in all to about 1,600. By the liberal assistance of the Baltimore Bible Society, the Female Bible Society and its Branch, and the Ladies' Branch of the Young Men's Bible Society, these have all been supplied.—*Young Men's Society Report.*

Memoir of Mrs. Judson.—We learn from the Watchman, that a second edition of 4,000 copies of this valuable work is now in press; the first edition of 3,500 copies being nearly exhausted. $350 of the profits of the first edition, have already been paid into the treasury of the Convention, and appropriated to an object very near the heart of Mrs. Judson—the female schools in Burmah.—*Bap. Reg.*

Masquerading.—This licentious species of amusement seems to have taken deep root. The legislature of this state passed a law at its late sitting to prohibit them; but unfortunately the provisions of the law are confined to New-York and Brooklyn. This is to be regretted, as it will be fully demonstrated before a twelvemonth, that the act should apply to all parts of the state. One of these exhibitions was pompously advertised to take place in this city, at the *circus*, on Tuesday evening last. Price of admission, among the masks, $1; spectators 50 cents. It would no doubt have been a *low* affair, and we are happy to say, that the corporation on Monday evening, passed a law forbidding it, under penalty of $100, the extent of fine allowed them by the charter.—*Albany Ch. Reg.*

How to do Good.—Persuade your neighbours to order that *religious paper* which you consider best adapted to inform them of the religious aspect of the times, to elevate the tone of their piety, to invigorate the virtue of disinterested action, and to brighten all the incentives of duty.

Mottos of the Day.—"A Bible for every family." "A Tract Society for every village." "A minister of the gospel for every thousand souls."

REVIVALS.

Much has been said of late about the progress of the revival cause in England, and several articles relative to the subject have been extensively copied in this country, from the English journals. All this is truly grateful to the pious heart. However, there is a want of definiteness in these articles, which may perhaps lead to some misconception.

Revivals, it should be remembered, are nothing *new* in England—not even among evangelical Episcopalians. To mention but one proof among many in modern times: Scott, in his Force of Truth, noticed the existence of revivals more than fifty years ago. But alas! the excellent author of the Commentary of the Bible was *then* considered quite *methodistical*; and doubtless many precious revivals in that country, as well as in our own, have been decried as rash, methodistical excitements; and that too, by the very class of men who are now beginning to desire in their own churches the copious out-pouring of the Spirit, in answer to their united supplications. This unquestionably is the exact state of the case. These men are becoming in truth more zealous and spiritual, and more desirous of the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom than formerly; and this is matter of rejoicing. But here comes a question of great practical importance. Are they now, and have they been all along, behind the spirit of the times in the cause of revivals? Or are they to be regarded as the very pioneers of future discovery and improvement? If the former; then let us listen to their peculiar maxims of prudence; but if the latter, then let us still adhere to maxims which have the authority of experience, so far as they are found to conform to the revealed will of God. Let us look forward to future attainments, and not backward upon "traditions of elders."

Wallingford, Vt.—Extract of a letter to the editor of the Vermont Chronicle:—

"Some time in February, there were two or three cases of seriousness, which terminated in hopeful conversion; but they were a little way out of the village. About four months since, our little prayer-meeting, which we had been accustomed to hold of a Saturday evening, became suddenly crowded and solemn. There was an uncommon readiness, in all who attended, to bend the knee with the people of God, when they prostrated themselves before him to pray for sinners. Here, I ought in justice, both to God and man, to confess what has been remarked within four weeks past; that, at that time, this place and people would have been the last we should have selected for a place upon which God would pour out his Spirit. Subjects, as distant from religion as the east from the west, seemed wholly to occupy the public attention. Every man had his separate interest; and unhappily, he seemed to feel and act as if this could not be secured, but at the expense of all others. This remark is too true of both church and people.

"At one of our social prayer-meetings, held, as above remarked, on Saturday evening, the inquiry was made, "Who is on the Lord's side?" It appeared impossible for any one to speak, the presence of God was so manifest. The next day (Sabbath) was still and solemn as the last day of time. A few days before this, I had appointed an inquiry meeting, and three only attended. The next week there were six, the next twenty-two, and the next thirty. During eight or ten days, there was scarce an hour in which there was not one or more in my room, making inquiry what they could do for eternal life. And I sometimes thought, that if tears could atone for their sins, there would be but little need of any further step to be taken. "I am a poor, lost sinner," was the uniform answer. And they appeared to feel what they said.

"It would furnish additional evidence, that revivals are the hope of the church, to see now, every Sabbath morning, as soon as it is light, group after group of young converts, male and female by themselves, gathering together, to spend an hour or two in prayer. Time was, when it was a difficult thing to find time or inclination for prayer; but that time, with us, we hope is past. There is scarce an assembly with us at present, which is not either intended for prayer, or turned into a prayer-meeting before it breaks up.

"The number of those who indulge a hope, and whose walk compels us to hope for them, I am not able to tell. The revival as yet has reached over only a small part of the town.

"TIMOTHY W. HOPKINS."

Among the Choctaws.—The account of a prevailing attention to religion among the Choctaws, which appeared in the Missionary Herald for April, was written in January. The following is from a letter of Mr. Williams, to the editor of the Pittsburgh Herald, dated Aikhunnah, March 2, 1829:—

"After labouring, under many trying circumstances, for more than ten years, it may well be thought reviving to our spirits, to see the dreary winter break away, and spring return to repair its wastes. The poor Indian has begun to rejoice in the hope of immortal glory; and angels above rejoice over them.

"There has been a great awakening, and we hope many conversions, in a district occupied by our methodist brethren: And within three months past we have heard the still small voice in this district. The principal chief of this part of the nation, who is at the head of several thousands of Choctaws, uses all his influence in word and deed for the cause of Christ. Another chief of like authority does the same, besides several inferior "captains," or leaders of the people. This neighbourhood has been peculiarly favoured. Seven men who have families, all of whom are full blood Indians, have recently declared their determination to seek and serve the great Jehovah, let others do as they may. These seven, with another old Choctaw neighbour, who has been a praying man for two years past, make an interesting little band of eight persons, who all take an active part in the cause of religion. They appear like a new people. They are all earnest in exhorting sinners to repentance, both in public and in private. They have also erected the family altar, and frequently meet in little circles for prayer and religious conversation, and determine to observe the monthly concert. At Mayhew, and in the vicinity, a few, I cannot say how many of the natives, are beginning to hope and rejoice in God. The family at Elliott have also been refreshed from on high. Three or four persons have recently set their faces towards Zion, and others are inquiring. Some individuals have been awakened who live at a great distance from any missionary, and in some instances under the first sermon they had ever heard.

"Much might be said, as to the general improvement of the Choctaws—much that would rejoice the heart of the friends of civilisation; but I forbear, as it is probable that some particulars will shortly appear in the publications of the American Board. I would however make this general remark, that all who are acquainted with facts respecting the Choctaws, as they were ten years ago, and as they are at the present time, will and do acknowledge, that a great moral change is effected by some means. This acknowledgement is made by both friends and foes."

Frederick, Md.—An interesting work of grace has commenced here. It is mostly in the Rev. Mr. Helffenstein's church and congregation, upwards of 70 entertaining a hope in Christ. The meetings for inquirers are well attended; hopeful conversions frequently occurring. The work is attended with many interesting particulars.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MAY 12, 1829.

National Religious Establishments.—All parties and denominations, religious as well as political, are agreed in thinking that national religious establishments are incompatible with the existence of true republicanism. Much as evangelical Christians have been accused to the contrary, by infidels and the ignorant brethren in other denominations, it is evident that they are not guilty of seeking a national establishment. This, at least, is a sin which in the present state of things they could not commit, if any were so disposed. How could three, four or five different denominations agree in giving to either such a decided preference, and such a powerful ascendency, as the adoption of this measure supposes; while at the same time they are so far divided in sentiment, as to require separate voluntary establishments or communities, and separate systems of discipline and places of worship? The supposition is absurd and preposterous in the extreme. None but a dishonest, thoughtless or ignorant man, could ever have entertained it for a moment.

But the question, whether Christians are willing to sit still, and suffer infidels to destroy the existing religious character of the people of these United States, is one of a far different nature. They certainly are not thus willing, and they never can be. They know too well the worth of souls, to be idle, when such a thing as this is undertaken; and they value too highly the birth-right of their national privileges, to be willing that the very basis upon which these are erected should be crumbled into ruin. Much as national religious establishments are to be deprecated, national irreligion and atheism would be still more dreadful. Yet this is the kind of character which infidels are aiming to establish. They would have it, if possible, pervade the whole nation, and the universe besides. Happily for the liberties of our country, the power is not yet in their hands. A nation of infidels could be restrained only by the strong arm of despotism. Nothing less than this was ever found equal to the government of such a people, or ever will be. What is learning and intelligence, when separated from the influence of moral virtue and religious sanctions. The infidel republic of France has answered this question in characters of blood; and the beacon thus raised is held out by the hand of the Almighty, as a warning to future generations.

But this is not all. The very efforts which infidels are making to destroy the christian Sabbath, and with it the christian religion, are such, as were they successful, would yet compel them in the end, to restore this religion with their own hands, under the sanction of a national establishment. Yes; if religion were to be once overpowered and separated from its proper influence, they would then see the entire prostration of all order and authority. It is universally acknowledged that religious sanctions are indispensable to civil government; and if there is any form of government on earth which requires them, in a special manner, that form is republican. We repeat it, then—The enemies of religion are the very men who are paving the way for a religious establishment. Little as they think of it, they, and they alone, are the men. Let not the public be deceived with their present hostility to the union of "*church and state.*" These men are in pursuit of power; and though the casting away of religious influence should be necessary to their first obtaining the desired boon, they would afterwards feel no scruples at all about fortifying themselves against invasion by the strong aid of a national religious establishment. In such a case, they might even be compelled to it for the salvation of the country. Truly, then, we may say, the enemies of religion are the bane of civil liberty; while the friends of religion are its natural guardians.

Anniversaries.—The anniversaries of most of the benevolent societies, which are usually celebrated in this village, were held last week. The weather being fine, the audiences were unusually large, and the exercises were generally of a highly interesting character. The reports clearly manifested that the several institutions are in a prosperous state; but we have room at present for only brief notices of their proceedings.

Oneida Foreign Mission Society.—The annual meeting of the Oneida Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society was holden at the session-room of the first Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday afternoon, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

ALEXANDER B. JOHNSON, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.—Geo. Huntington, Rome; John J. Knox, Augusta; Thomas Williams, Vernon; Almond Luce, Winfield; William Walcott, Whitesborough; Samuel Stocking, Utica; D. W. Randall, New Hartford; Rev. William R. Weeks, D. D. Paris; Seth Hastings, Jun. Clinton; Rev. Edwin Barnes, Boonville.

Executive Committee.—Alex'r Seymour, Jesse W. Doolittle, John Bradish.
Thomas Walker, *Secretary.*
Abijah Thomas, *Treasurer.*

American Branch Tract Society.—The third anniversary of the American Branch Tract Society of Utica was held at the session room of the first Presbyterian church, on Wednesday evening. The report of the Managers was read by Mr. E. Vernon, corresponding secretary; after which several resolutions were offered, and addresses made, by Rev. Messrs. Eddy, Loss, Blanchard, Crane, and Gillett.

The report, which will soon be published, presented some very interesting details respecting the operations and success of the Society the past year. The numerous instances where tracts have been instrumental of the hopeful conversion of sinners, must, we think, cheer the hearts of all who love the tract cause. A new interest seems to have been created in this section of the country, in favour of tract operations, which, we trust, every succeeding year will continue to strengthen and increase.

The receipts of the Society, during the year ending in April, 1829, were $1270 67. Number of pages sold during the same period, 865,600.

Oneida Bible Society.—The anniversary of the Oneida Bible Society was held at the session room of the first Presbyterian Church, on Thursday afternoon: Abraham Varick, Esq. President of the Society, in the chair; and Thomas F. Field, Secretary. The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted. The reports of the Agents were then presented, from which it appeared, that while in some of the towns every destitute family had been supplied with the scriptures, in others many families were still destitute of the sacred volume.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That all the Branch Societies be requested to forward their reports in writing to the Secretary of this Society.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be, with the Secretary, to draft a report for publication, as soon as may be. Rev. Mr. Aikin, A. B. Johnson, Esq. and Dr. M'Allister, were appointed.

Resolved, That this Society will endeavour to raise $1500 the present year, and $2500 the year following.

A committee appointed for the purpose, reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Abraham Varick, Esq. *President.*
Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. *Vice-President.*
Rev. John Frost, Rev. S. C. Aikin, A. B. Johnson, and Alex'r Seymour, *Directors.*
Rev. William Hague, *Cor. Secretary.*
Thomas Hastings, *Recording Secretary.*
Jesse W. Doolittle, *Treasurer.*

Western Domestic Missionary Society.—The third anniversary of this Society was held at the session-room of the first Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening. The report of the Executive Committee was animating, and afforded satisfactory evidence that their efforts to build up the wastes of Zion, had been blessed by the great Head of the Church; and that the reviving influences of the Spirit had been felt by many of the churches under their care. Upwards of two hundred hopeful conversions are reported. The field of the Society's operations extends over thirteen counties. The Committee have aided more than one hundred feeble churches, and have employed in the field sixty-four missionaries.

The receipts for the last year, including subscriptions, were $6431 28: Expenditures, including engagements to missionaries now in the field, $6324 80; leaving a balance of $106 48 unappropriated.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Mills, of Peterborough, and Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Canandaigua.

The former officers of the Society were continued. Rev. J. F. Schermerhorn was re-elected Corresponding Secretary, but declined continuing in that office.

The Society adjourned, to meet in this village on the first Wednesday of June next; till which period Mr. S. has consented to act as Corresponding Secretary.

Oneida Sabbath School Union.—Pursuant to the invitation previously given, a meeting of delegates from the different towns in this county, was held at the session-room of the first Presbyterian Church, in the forenoon of Wednesday last, "for the purpose of adopting more effective measures to advance the interests of Sunday Schools in the county." Oneida has been hitherto under the immediate care of the Western S. S. Union; and it is owing to this, that comparatively so little has been effected. Embracing so large a field, it has not been in the power of the Union to devote as much attention to this county as the cause required. The delegates were, therefore, unanimously of opinion, that it had become necessary to form a County Union.

The meeting was organised by the appointment of Abraham Varick, Esq. as chairman, and Mr. J. E. Warner, secretary; when the following form of a constitution was presented and adopted:—

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. This Society shall be called the Oneida County Sabbath School Union, auxiliary to the Western Sunday School Union. Its object shall be to advance the interests of Sabbath Schools in the county of Oneida.

Art. 2. Any person contributing annually to this Society, shall be a member. Ten Dollars shall constitute a member for life, and twenty dollars a life director. Sabbath Schools within the limits of the Society may constitute themselves auxiliary, by forwarding to the corresponding secretary a copy of their constitution, list of officers, and their annual reports; and all auxiliary schools shall be entitled to the purchase of books at reduced prices.

Art. 3. The affairs of this Society shall be conducted by a Board, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Managers, who shall meet regularly at Utica, on the first Thursdays in February, May, August, and November.

Art. 4. An Executive Committee of five, residing in Utica, shall be appointed by the Board, from its own members, whose duty it shall be to transact the ordinary concerns of the Society during the recesses of the Board, and to report to the Board their proceedings.

Art. 5. The annual meeting of this Society shall be held in Utica, on the same day with the anniversary of the Parent Society, in each year, when the Board of Managers shall be elected, the accounts presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

Art. 6. The Managers shall have power to call special general meetings of the Society; fill all vacancies which may occur in their own board; make their own by-laws; and adopt such other measures as may in their opinion promote the objects of the Society.

Art. 7. This constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Society, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

On motion, *Resolved,* That a committee of four be appointed by the chair, to nominate officers for the coming year. Messrs. Aikin, Hague, Doolittle and Loss, committee.

The committee reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

John J. Knox, Esq. Augusta, *President.*
Henry McNeil, Paris, } *Vice-Presidents.*
Rev. Elon Galusha, }

Managers.—William Walcott, Whitestown; Erastus Upson, Camden; Chester Hayden, Rome; Samuel Wells, New-Hartford; Thomas Williams, Vernon; Starr Clark, Vernon-Centre; Seth Hastings, Jun. Kirkland; Harvey Brayton, Western; Cyrus Southworth, Westmoreland; John Bradish, George S. Wilson, and Truman Parmele, Utica.

Rev. William Hague, Utica, *Secretary.*
Thomas F. Field, Utica, *Treasurer.*
Attest, J. E WARNER, *Sec'ry.*

Johnson's Sabbath Report.—Flimsy and illogical, and false in principle, as this report certainly is, we are told that in several places with in the Union, it has been published in such a manner as to be hung up with the elegant pictures of a drawing-room. We mention this fact, as evidence of the deep-rooted hostility of a certain class of men against the Sabbath.—This thing has been attempted in several places, we believe, without success; but we are informed that a specimen of this foolish dandyism has been got up in the city of Philadelphia. Beecher's excellent review circulates freely in the same city; and though not printed on silk or vellum, it readily makes its way into the parlour or the drawing-room. This review, doubtless, will never be answered. There is too much truth in it. Large editions have been issued at least in four different places—Rochester, Utica, New-York, and Philadelphia.

The Sabbath Union.—Among the ensuing anniversaries, that of the General Sabbath Union will doubtless excite very special interest. Several points will need discussion; and not a few, which are in truth sufficiently plain to every candid and well-informed mind, will need to be held up in the strong light of discrimination, till no fogs of sophistry can serve in future to darken or obscure them.

A singular Recommendation.—A London paper mentions that a professor of theology in Denmark, "has recommended to his pupils the study of the *Waverly Novels,* as the surest way of attaining that knowledge of mankind which is so indispensable to ministers of the gospel."

Such a professor! Is it not to be feared that he is a "blind leader of the blind?" The bible furnishes the best kind of knowledge respecting the human character. The wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. And as for an intimate practical acquaintance with men, it is to be acquired in the field of personal observation, and not through the wild vagaries of the novelist.

The Saviour while on earth *went about* doing good. His disciples not only preached statedly in public, but they were instant *in season and out of season,* carrying the gospel *from house to house.* This was their surest way of obtaining a species of knowledge which is so indispensable in a minister. The example ought to be universally followed; for in this department of study, as well as in other things, the most certain way of being personally benefitted, is to be active in doing good

The Spirit of the Pilgrims, for May, contains —*Communications*—Inspiration of the Scriptures, No. 7: Richard Baxter. *Reviews*—Sermons by Timothy Dwight, D. D. LL. D. late President of Yale College: A Grammar of the Hebrew Language; by Moses Stuart, professor of sacred literature in the theological institution at Andover: A Hebrew Chrestomathy, designed as the first volume of a course of Hebrew Study; by the same author: Rammohun Roy: The Christian Examiner corrected again. *Notices of recent Publications*—Sabbath Recreations, &c.: Freeman on Baptism: The Harbinger of Peace: The Cambridge and Saybrook Platforms, &c.: Paley's Natural Theology: Memoirs of Mrs. Huntington: Ratio Disciplinæ: Mr. Sprague's Sermon at the ordination of Rev. John Storrs: Mr. Walker's Sermon on Balance of Character: Mr. Whitman's Lecture on Popular Superstitions.

For the Western Recorder.

It is a subject of congratulation, to observe the increasing interest which is manifested, in this flourishing section of our country, in regard to female education. The writer of this article was highly gratified, by being present the last week at an examination of the pupils in Rev. Mr. Whittelsey's Seminary for Young Ladies, and noticing among the spectators so many of the friends of literature and science, who by their attendance testified their interest in the prosperity and success of such an establishment. Rarely, perhaps, is there ever witnessed, on similar occasions, a more numerous or respectable audience. The appearance of the school was singularly interesting. The perfect neatness and order which pervaded this youthful assembly, were highly pleasing, and called forth many encomiums from the spectators. This institution was commenced but a year since; it is, therefore, in its infancy. It is due, however, to the Principal, as well as to the Pupils, to remark, that the recitations, in the various branches in which the Pupils were examined, were highly satisfactory; particularly those in Natural Philosophy, Logic, Watts on the Mind, and Mathematics. The Music on the piano-forte in the evening, under the superintendence of the Professor, Mr. Iucho, was judiciously selected, and received the highest compliment which can well be paid on such an occasion—a silent, fixed attention, till the instrument was closed.

A FRIEND TO LITERATURE.
Utica, May 5, 1829.

Notice.—The next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, will convene in the first presbyterian church in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 21st of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and be opened with a sermon. The Permanent Clerk, Rev. Dr. M'Dowell, will attend in the assembly room on that day, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M. and the members elect are requested to hand their commissions to him, that he may examine them; and thus expedite the business of the Assembly.

EZRA STILES ELY,
Stated Clerk of the Assembly.
Philadelphia, April 25, 1829.

☞ We are compelled to use paper of an inferior quality one week longer than we expected. But our paper-maker assures us it will be the last.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on Tuesday last. Their session had been longer, by several weeks, than any which preceded it.

The only bank bill which came under consideration during the three last days, was the bill to incorporate the Onondaga county bank. It was *lost* in the Senate, only 18 members voting in favour of it—4 less than the constitutional majority.

The bill to revive the half-mill tax was rejected in the Assembly.

The bill to increase the salaries of the chancellor and judges of the supreme court to $2,250, and the salaries of the circuit judges to $1500, after passing both houses, was finally lost, in consequence of the Senate refusing to concur in an amendment of the Assembly, respecting the register and assistant-register of the court of chancery. The fees of the former, who resides in Albany, are said to amount to $5000; and of the latter, who resides in New-York, (the office is now held by Chancellor Walworth's brother), to between *ten and fifteen thousand dollars.* The amendment of the Assembly proposed to give these officers a salary of $2000 each, with $1000 a year for clerk-hire, and required them to make a return of the fees received by them, with their expenses, &c. The Senate non-concurred in this amendment; and committees of conference were appointed by the two houses. This committee recommended that the Assembly should recede from its amendment, and substitute another, requiring the register and assistant-register to make a return to the next Legislature, of the amount of their fees and disbursements. The House disagreed to the report of the committee; and the bill was of course rejected. A motion was afterwards made to reconsider the vote; when, on motion of Mr. Judd, the subject was postponed indefinitely.

The bill relative to the salaries of certain other public officers, after striking out all of the sections, except one giving the Secretary of State an additional salary of $250, for his services as superintendent of common schools, and another increasing the salary of the Treasurer from $1250 to $1500, passed both houses.

The bill from the Senate, directing the election of justices of the peace at town-meetings, instead of at the annual state elections, finally passed the Assembly on the last day but one of the session; and has become a law.

The bill relative to the capitol, paying the corporation of the city of Albany $17,000, on their relinquishing their right to occupy a part of that building, (the city having paid $35,000 towards erecting it); and the bill to loan the credit of the state to the Hudson and Delaware canal company, also passed both houses.

A joint resolution passed the Assembly, requesting the Governor to inform the Governors of the several states, that the lotteries now authorised by the laws of this state will be closed in the year 1835; that the constitution of this state prohibits the granting of any additional lotteries; and that the several states be respectfully requested to co-operate in bringing to a close the system of lotteries, which, in the opinion of this legislature, is attended with great evils to the public as well as individuals: But it was disagreed to by the Senate.

The usual vote of thanks was passed to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the Assembly; and appropriate replies were made by those officers.

Eleven new banks have been chartered during the session.

FOREIGN.

London papers to the 1st of April have been received at New-York. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin came passenger in the ship which brought them.

Great-Britain.—The third reading of the bill for the relief of the catholic subjects of Great-Britain, was moved by Mr. Peel, on the evening of the 30th March. An amendment to the motion was offered by the Marquis of Chandos, that the bill should be read six months from that day, which amounts to a virtual rejection. The question was debated until three o'clock on the morning of the next day, when it was finally taken, and the vote stood as follows:—For the amendment, 142; against it, 320: Majority in favour of the bill, 178. The bill was then read a third time and passed. Mr. Peel was proposed by the Speaker to carry up the bill to the House of Lords, for their concurrence, amidst loud and general cheering. The members crowded around Mr. P. and offered him their congratulations.

The bill for the disfranchisement of the forty shilling Irish freeholders, was also read a third time, passed, and sent to the upper house. The number of these forty shilling freeholders, in December, 1828, was estimated at 454,000.

One of the London papers remarks, that probably no debate will take place, in the House of Lords, on the first reading of the catholic bill; but that the great discussion will be reserved for its second stage, which was expected to be fixed on as early as the 6th of April. It was thought that the final reading would take place on the 13th of the same month. In the mean time, petitions continue to come in both for and against the bill, in such numbers as to occupy most of the time of the House of Lords in receiving them. Nothing has taken place to indicate the strength of parties in that body; but the friends of the measure estimate the majority in its favour to be about *fifty.*

The Bishop of Salisbury has written a second letter to the Duke of Wellington, on the impolicy of admitting Roman Catholics to power in a protestant state. He says it is impossible to divest the question of its religious character, and that it may be expected the nation will be visited by the vengeance of Providence for the encouragement of idolatry, which the contemplated measures will afford.

On the 23d of March, a minister of a congregation in a country parish to the southward of Edinburgh, was most wantonly interrupted in his avocations. The report that has reached us is, that in the course of his sermon the minister stated that the admission of the catholic subjects of this empire to their civil rights, would have a tendency rather to lessen than increase the number of the adherents of the church of Rome. On hearing this, a man rose, and being joined by some others, they turned their pastor forcibly out of the church. It is said that the ringleader and some of his associates in this gross outrage on all decency, law and religion, were forthwith apprehended.

The public attention in England was much engrossed by strange and frightful accusations, affecting the character of the Duke of Cumberland, and one of his royal sisters, the Princess Sophia. It is well known that this Princess was illegally married many years ago to Gen. Garth. The reputed issue of this marriage, Capt. Garth, made himself notorious, three or four years since, by running away with Lady Astley. He has now taken steps to add to his unenviable reputation, by disclosing that he is *not* the son of Gen. Garth, but of the Duke of Cumberland and the Princess Sophia! Capt. Garth, by some means, became possessed of certain letters which passed between his mother, the Princess, and Gen. Garth. It is insinuated that among these, is one in the hand-writing of his mother, containing accusations of a most repulsive nature against the Duke.

Upwards of 10,000 poor were gratuitously vaccinated last year, within the London bills of mortality, and not one death! The small-pox was fatal in the same period to 593, or one in three, when taken naturally.

Russians & Turks.—The following articles are from Hamburgh papers to the 2d of April, received at New-York:—

Jassy, *March* 5.—Gen. Diebitsch has arrived here and given orders to the commandants of all the troops on the left bank of the Danube, to be ready to take advantage of the first opportunity of commencing hostilities. The Turks will in a short time be attacked in a manner that will force them to ask for peace. The left of the river is already nearly rid of them; and Giurgero, opposite Redschact, the only fortress in the principalities, will be attacked very soon. A bridge is to be thrown over the river immediately to transport the troops to make the attack. In Belgaria and Servia, the grass is already sufficient for the forage of the cavalry: and we may expect to hear in a few weeks of considerable military events. Not far from Paradi, there has been a considerable battle between the Russians and Turks, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

Egina, *Jan.* 31.—The steam-ship Karliria, Capt. Phalanga, in an expedition to the gulf of Volo, and Negropont, has captured four Turkish vessels of war, which make a very welcome increase to our flotilla. Capt. P. also saved five hundred unfortunate Greeks, who had escaped to Koblen, when the Turks attacked Leiteen, and were near perishing for want.

In addition to the above, it was reported in Hamburgh, on the 1st of April, that the Prussians had entered into a treaty with Russia; by the conditions of which they were to keep in readiness forty thousand troops, and were accordingly buying all the horses they could procure for the cavalry, and it was expected the next campaign would be decisive.

DOMESTIC.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal.—This canal, the construction of which was, for several years, to the citizens of this village and the people bordering on this lake and its outlet, a subject of deep solicitude, we are gratified in having it in our power to say, is at last rendered navigable, although not entirely completed. The first freight-boat was cleared from the collector's office in this village on the 25th April; and since that period to the evening of the 4th, no less than *thirty-five* boats have departed for Albany or Troy, richly laden with the productions of our country. On Monday, a single raft of timber received its clearance for West-Troy, the toll on which, to its place of destination, will amount to *four hundred dollars;* not one cent of which would have found its way into the state treasury but for the construction of this canal. This however is only a single item in the long catalogue of expected benefits from the opening of this branch of the main artery of the inland navigation in this state. When the additional productions of a large and fertile district of country, which will necessarily flow into it after the construction of the Chemung and the Crooked-Lake canals, are taken into view, the revenue will be found to surpass even the most sanguine anticipations which could have been indulged by the greatest enthusiast for these measures of internal improvement.—*Geneva Gaz.*

Executions.—Richard Johnson and Catharine Cashiere were executed on Blackwell's island, in the East-river, on Thursday last, pursuant to the sentence of the court. "The prisoners (says the Commercial Advertiser) were taken in the morning, at 8 o'clock, in a close carriage, under the escort of a company of horse, and carried to the penitentiary at Bellevue, with a rapidity which totally baffled the attempts of the crowd to follow the melancholy procession. Immense numbers of people were collected in Broadway and the other main avenues, during the morning; but it is believed that but a small portion of them witnessed the termination of the scene. From the penitentiary, the convicts were taken at 9 o'clock on board a steam-boat, which conveyed them to Blackwell's island, on the east end of which the gallows was erected. They were kept on board the steam-boat until near 11 o'clock, when they were landed, and marched to the place of execution. Johnson appeared calm and quite composed. A prayer was offered up, after which he took leave of his immediate friends, shook hands with the clergy, sheriff, &c. Catharine said a few words; and the signal having been given, they were launched into eternity. Neither of the prisoners exhibited any signs of a change of mind, and there can be little doubt but that both died as they had lived."

The New-York papers of Thursday evening mention a report, that eight persons who attended the execution, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat; but the Daily Advertiser, of Friday morning, says, that on enquiry, the report was believed to be incorrect.

Elisha Jenkins, Esq. of Hudson, was nominated by the Governor, as bank commissioner, on the part of the state; but the Senate neither confirmed nor rejected the nomination. Gen. Root was among the candidates. The salary is $1500.

Dr. Tobias Watkins, recently fourth auditor in the treasury department of the United States, has been arrested in Philadelphia, and taken to Washington, by the Marshal, charged with sundry fraudulent practices in procuring money from the treasury. Dr. Watkins was absent on a journey to Boston, when his successor exhibited the charge against him; and when arrested, he was on his return to Washington to meet it.

Stoppage of the Mail.—The United States mail was recently stopped on the Sabbath, by some of the citizens of Trenton, N. J. Their intention, in resorting to the measure, is said in the papers, to be for the purpose of testing the constitutional power of the United States to send a mail on the Sabbath, through the territory of a state that has recognised in its constitution the sanctity of a seventh part of time. In this view, the prosecution said to have been commenced against these citizens under the post-office law of the United States, will be an important one, and its result will be watched with solicitude.

Fire in Canandaigua.—Six buildings, two of which were stores, were destroyed by fire in Canandaigua, on the night of the 30th ult. $2700 of the property was insured by the Etna company; on the remainder there was no insurance. This is said to have been the first fire of any consequence which ever occurred in that village.

Tolland, Ct.—At a meeting of *retailers* and merchants of the county of Tolland, held on the 27th of March, it was unanimously voted and agreed to discontinue selling cider brandy, new rum, country gin, whiskey, or other cheap intoxicating liquor, after the first of May, and that they will endeavour to dissuade their customers from the purchase and use of such as they may continue to keep, except for medicinal purposes.

Mammoth Paper.—The London Atlas, is perhaps the most extraordinary specimen of newspaper printing ever exhibited in any country. The printed surface of both sides of the sheet, covers a space of nearly *forty square feet,* and the amount of matter equal to the contents of three ordinary octavo volumes.

The fortunate Holder.—The editor of the Portsmouth Journal states, that a man who a few years ago was blessed with about $20,000 lottery money, applied to him on the 19th ult. for 12 1-2 cents, to pay for a night's lodging!

On the 9th ult. the steam boat Patriot, from New-Orleans for Louisville, burst her boiler, and three persons were killed, and several badly wounded.

The report of the appointment of John M'Lean, of New-York, as secretary of legation to England, proves to have been premature.

UTICA FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

Statement of money, &c. received by the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of the county of Oneida, from the several Foreign Missionary Associations in said county and its vicinity, for the year ending May 5, 1829:—

Utica,	$732 01	Constantia,	$3 00
Butternuts,	17 08	Brookfield,	13 00
Smithfield,	27 70	Columbus,	2 06
Gerrit Smith, Esq.	110 00	Norwich,	20 00
Boonville,	4 00	Champion,	8 00
Sherburne,	8 25	Burlington,	2 66
New-Hartford,	190 55	Fly-Creek,	49 50
Newington,	5 00	Sangerfield,	18 01
Trenton,	29 08	Bridgewater,	18 00
Westmoreland,	64 91	Camden,	28 00
Camillus,	1 00	Mexico,	18 00
Litchfield,	67 03	Deerfield,	1 00
New-Haven,	18 75	Rome,	191 96
Watertown,	56 00	Norway,	10 00
Augusta,	108 46	Adams,	14 88
Oswego,	50 71	Onondaga,	12 00
Kirkland,	6 47	Homer,	72 75
Preble,	12 00	Whitesborough,	230 00
Hammond,	4 00	Clinton,	93 12
Lowville,	15 53	Winfield,	12 50
Florence,	6 08	An offering from a Sunday School,	62
Hamilton College,	3 11	A friend of Missions,	2 35
Madison,	46 08	Leyden,	5 44
Salina,	10 00	Harpersville,	5 00
Smithville,	5 00	Exeter,	12 00
West-Hartwick,	50		
Martinsburgh,	82		
Paris-Hill,	126 63	Total am't cash,	$2540 05

Audited May 5, 1829.
J. W. DOOLITTLE, *Auditor.*

CLOTHING, &c.

Winfield,	$102 85	Bridgewater, a box,	50 00
Paris,	50 00	Augusta, a box,	42 00
Owego,	60 00	Russia, a box,	58 00
Holland Patent,	45 00	Martinsburgh, a box,	30 40
Boonville,	10 00	Columbus, a bundle,	22 50
Sherburne, a box,	44 25	Brookfield, a bundle,	10 25
Pitcher, a bundle,	12 00	Sandy-Creek, a box,	24 00
Cazenovia, a box,	48 11		
		Estimated at	$609 36

Articles, value not estimated.

Exeter, a bundle clothing.
Preble, a bundle.
Westford, (Otsego), a box.
Trenton, a roll of flannel.
Butternuts, a box clothing.
Otsego, a bundle.
Oxford, a bag dried fruit.
Middlefield, a bundle.
Norway, a roll of cloth.

ABIJAH THOMAS, *Treasurer.*

MARRIED,

In Stuyvesant, Columbia co. on the 23d ult. by Rev. Mr. Sickles, Dr. *Charles B. Coventry,* of this village, to Miss *Clarissa Butler,* daughter of Medad Butler, Esq. of Stuyvesant.

At Liberty, Indiana, on the 26th ult. by Rev. Mr. Maynard, Rev. *James H. Johnston,* of Madison, editor of the Ia. Religious Intelligencer, to Mrs. *Eliza Ann M'Chord,* widow of the late David L. M'Chord, of Indiana.

In Stephentown, Rensselaer co. on the 26th ult. by Rev. Mr. Beach, Dr. *Alphonso Perry,* of Palmyra, to Miss *Marietta Platt,* daughter of Henry Platt, Esq. of Stephentown.

DEATHS.

In Claiborne, Alabama, on the 13th March, Rev. *Henry White.* Mr. W. was a native of Connecticut, and was connected with the presbyterian church, of which he had long been an examplary and highly useful member. He had for some time previous to his death, employed unwearied exertions in establishing and endowing a female seminary in Claiborne; and he lived to see it in successful operation. He bore with truly christian fortitude a lingering illness, of several years standing; and has gone to reap the reward of his labours, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest;" leaving two amiable sisters, and the community generally, to lament an irreparable loss.—*Com.*

In Boonville, Oneida co. on the 16th ult. Mr. *Nathan Tracy,* formerly of Norwich, Con. aged 86. *Printers in Connecticut are requested to insert this notice.*

In Concord, Mass. Miss *Lucy Conant,* aged 72; and Miss *Betsey Conant,* aged 66. These two sisters had always lived in the same house, and died within fifteen minutes of each other.

In Haverstraw, Rockland co. on the 28th ult. *Catharine Thiell,* a native of Germany, aged 108 years. Not long before her death she read her German bible very correctly, without spectacles.

On the 28th ult. Rev. *William Speer,* pastor of the presbyterian congregation of Greenbush and Unity, in Westmoreland county, Pa.

In Mansfield, Conn. Mrs. *Sarah Goodwin,* wife of Rev. Jonathan Goodwin, aged 40.

In Delhi, Delaware co. *George Sherwood,* Esq. attorney at law, aged 81.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
THE next term in Mr. Whittelsey's Seminary for Young Ladies, will commence on Wednesday the 27th of May next, and continue fourteen weeks.
Utica, April 27, 1829. 17

INFANT SCHOOL.
THE Infant School, in Liberty street, will be opened for the reception of Children between the ages of two and seven years, on the 25th inst. Price of Tuition, $2 50 per quarter. None can be entered for less than one quarter. Parents and Guardians are requested to give the *names* and *ages* of the children they design to send to the School, to Jesse W. Doolittle, as soon as convenient. *Utica, May* 11, 1829. 19w3

HENRY'S COMMENTARY.
HASTINGS & TRACY have just received the 2d volume of Henry's Commentary. Subscribers are requested to call and receive it.
Also—ITALY, during the consulate and empire of Napoleon Bonaparte, translated from the Italian of Carlo Botta: Gregory's Practice, (new edition): Macbeth on the Sabbath.
H. & T. have also a general assortment of Books and Stationary, &c. &c. *Utica, May* 12, 1829.

NEW BOOKS.
G. S. WILSON, has just received at the Sabbath School Depository, 145, Genesee street, the following valuable works:—
Jahn's Hebrew Commonwealth, translated from the German: Stuart's Hebrew Chrestomathy: Christian Charity explained, by John Angell James: Family Monitor, or a Help to Domestic Happiness, by the same: Memoirs of the Rev. Legh Richmond: Do Rev. Philip Doddridge: Do Rev. Pliny Fisk: Do Mrs. Ann H. Judson: Do Mrs. Susan Huntington: Erskine on the unconditional Freeness of the Gospel: Pascal's Thoughts on Religion: Do Provincial Letters: Pollok's Course of Time: Consecrated Family: English Prose Works of Milton, 2 vols.: Letters to the Rev. Wm. E. Channing, on the existence and agency of Fallen Spirits.
Utica, May 12, 1829. 19w3

NEW TRACTS.
Just received at the Depository of the American Branch Tract Society, the following publications:—
PARALLEL between Intemperance and the Slave Trade, by Heman Humphrey: Dr Beecher's three Sermons on National Prosperity: Doddridge's Rise and Progress: With a general supply of the American Society's Publications. ☞ All orders and communications for this Society, should be addressed to E. Vernon, Cor. Sec'ry, No 145, Genesee st. *May* 11, 1829.

PARIS-HILL CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
THE Rev. William R. Weeks, having concluded to exchange his family school for one of a more public character, has made arrangements to open such a school on Monday the 25th inst. He will instruct pupils of either sex in any of the branches usually taught in academies. It will be his aim to teach every branch *thoroughly* and *accurately;* and so to direct the exercises of the school, that *all* the mental powers of the pupils shall have their proper exercise, as well as the *memory.* And from his long experience in the business of instruction, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. *Paris-Hill, May* 6, 1829. 19w4

FARMER'S HOTEL.
D. M. BRAMAN informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and La Fayette streets, a few rods west from his old stand, on Genesee street, where he intends to keep a *Public Hotel,* for the accommodation of farmers, travellers, citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of his customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. *Utica, May* 12, 1829. 19w3

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
THE 1st number of the American Monthly Magazine, edited by N. P. Willis, has just been received by Hastings & Tracy, who are constituted agents for the work. *May* 5, 1829.

NO. 62, GENESEE-STREET.
JUST received by the Subscribers, at their extensive Dry Goods Store, a full assortment of New SPRING GOODS; among which will be found almost every article in the Dry Goods line, at the lowest New-York prices. *May* 5, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

7000 yds. Ingrain and other CARPETING, comprising an elegant assortment, part of which are entirely new patterns, for much less than New-York retail prices.
May 5, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

LEGHORN HATS—Chain gimp, wove (a new article) and plain straw Women's & Misses' BONNETS, for sale by the case, dozen or single. Also, 100 dozen Palm Leaf HATS, at $6 per dozen.
May 5, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

FOR GOOD RIBBONS, Artificial Flowers and Millinery Goods, apply to
18 SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

SHELL COMBS.
THE Subscriber has just received a new lot of SHELL COMBS. T. CHRISTIAN.
Utica, May 5, 1829. 18w3

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL.
MR. & Mrs. EVERTS would inform their Patrons and the Public, that the summer term of their Seminary for Young Ladies commenced on Monday the 4th inst. For terms for board, &c. apply at the Seminary, opposite the Bank of Utica, in Whitesboro' street.
References—Judge N. Williams, H. Seymour, A. Varick, Dr J. Fay, J. Van Rensselaer, K. Hurlburt, R. R. Lansing, J. Williams, Dr J. M'Call, R. B. Miller, M. Hunt, S. D. Dakin, A. G. Dauby. *May* 6, 1829.

FOR SALE.
TWO Dwelling-Houses and Out-Buildings, in the village of Utica, situate on Charlotte street, a few doors from Bleecker street church. A liberal credit will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, No. 100, Genesee street.
SPENCER KELLOGG.
N. B. If the above named property is not disposed of previous to the 28th inst. it will then be sold at auction, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder, on the following conditions: One fifth of the purchase money down; and the remainder in five equal annual payments, secured by bond and mortgage.
Utica, April 20, 1829. 16

BOARDING.
THE Subscriber has opened a Boarding-House, third door above Bleecker street, at No. 133 1-2, Genesee street. The location and size of the house are well adapted to the purpose. Families can be furnished with rooms, and lodging-rooms attached; single boarders, with or without lodgings. Inquire at No. 52, Genesee street. L. B. JONES.
P. S.—A good COOK wanted: Inquire as above.
Utica, April 21, 1829. 12tf

JUSTICE'S MANUAL.
THE Justice's Manual, or a Summary of the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace of the state of New-York, adapted to the revised statutes: By Thomas G. Waterman, counsellor at law: Just received by Hastings & Tracy, No. 40, Genesee street.
Utica, April 14, 1829.

LOOK ONCE MORE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of John Osburn; at the offices of E. S. Cozier or John Parsons, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,
H. W. OSBURN.
Utica, April 7, 1829. 14

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.
JUST received, a quantity of WHITE MUSTARD SEED, of a good quality—For sale, by
WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Feb. 24, 1829. 8

SALT.
A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.
J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st.
Dec. 29, 1828. near the Canal.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.
STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,
Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of David P. Hoyt, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.
JOSEPH B. HOYT.
Utica, July 19, 1828. 30

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Episcopal Watchman.

LEGH RICHMOND, AMONG THE RUINS OF IONA.

Where old Iona's ruins spread
In shapeless fragments round,
And where the crown'd and mighty dead
Repose in cells profound,
Where e'er Columba's buried towers
The shrouding ivy steals,
And moans the owl from cloister'd bowers,
A holy teacher kneels.

Rocks spring terrific to the sky,
Rude seas in madness storm,
And grimly frowns on fancy's eye
The Druid's awful form,
With mutter'd curse, and reeking blade,
And visage stern with ire;
Yet mid that darkly blended shade
Still bends the stranger-sire.

He prays, the father for his child,
The distant and the dear;
And when yon abbey o'er the wild
Uprais'd its arches drear,
When at high mass, or vesper strain,
Rich voices fill'd the air,
From all that cowl'd and mitred train
Rose there a purer prayer?

His name is on a simple* scroll,
With sacred ardour penn'd,
Which, thrilling, warns the sinner's soul
To make his God a friend:
But when the strong archangel's breath,
Yon ancient vaults shall rend,
And starting from the dust of death
These waken'd throngs ascend—

Meek saint! the boldest of the bold
That sword or falchion drew,
Barons, whose feudal glance controll'd
Vassal, and monarch too,
Proud heroes of the tented field,
Kings of a vaunted line,
May wish their blood-bought fame to yield,
For honours won like thine.

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* Mr. Richmond is well known as the author of the "Dairyman's Daughter," "Young Cottager," and other popular religious tracts.

A correspondent writes us, that our remarks in a former number of the Recorder, under the head of Public Rehearsals, have to some extent been misinterpreted; as also the views we have occasionally expressed on the subject of singing schools. He therefore requests us to *state our opinions definitely* on these subjects. This we have repeatedly done; and if our readers would only keep the regular file of numbers before them, they would be in little danger of misinterpreting us. Still we are willing to say again and again, that it is not our object to depreciate the importance of singing schools or rehearsals. We would rather *magnify* their importance.—Too little attention, by far too little, has been hitherto bestowed upon the cultivation of church music; and happy should we be, if it were in our power to raise such a note of warning, as to arouse the churches to a degree of persevering activity that should fully correspond to the magnitude of the object.

But while we would by no means depreciate the importance of singing schools and rehearsals; we would certainly desire to contribute towards reforming their character. They have often been improperly conducted; and perhaps it has seldom happened that a suitable measure of religious influence has been brought to bear upon them. Secular music, it is true, may readily be cultivated upon secular principles, and with secular associations. Not so the music of the sanctuary. This, when separated from religious influence, degenerates into lip-service, irreverence and profaneness. When will this subject be understood and acted upon, by the christian community?

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Home Missionary.

IT IS FINISHED.

"It is finished!" The Saviour cried, "It is finished," not in a tone of regret or despondency, but a tone of triumphant exultation; for he knew the application of the words to the great work in which he had embarked, and had now brought to a glorious and successful termination. Yes! he exclaimed, "It is finished," in a tone of triumph. The veil of the temple heard it, and was rent in twain from the top to the bottom! Hell and the grave heard it, and their power was paralysed at the declaration! Satan heard it, and felt that he was defeated! Angels heard it, and tuned their harps to nobler strains, and notes more lofty than they sang when the God of heaven became incarnate! Earth heard it, and the saints refer to it whenever they present themselves at the throne of his grace! Justice heard it, and sheathing her sword, pronounced the blessing, the irrevocable, and eternal Amen of satisfaction, and opening her treasures, poured forth the richest blessing with a liberal hand on the sons and heirs of glory! The bright inhabitants of the heavenly world heard it, and cried, "Blessing and honour, and majesty, and glory, be unto him that sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb for ever and ever!" Yes! He that sitteth upon the throne heard it, and exchanging the accents, "Awake, O sword, against the man that is my fellow," shone forth in all the lustre of a God of peace and reconciliation to the trembling and repenting sinner.

DISAPPOINTMENTS NECESSARY.

Were our path through life always over firm and smooth ground, covered with flowers, we should dance along in the giddiness of present pleasure, and lose sight of the eternity at the end. We should forget that we are pilgrims and strangers, having here no continuing city, but passing quickly thro' this wilderness to another country. Were there no thorns on our pillow, we should sleep life away, without any labour for rest beyond the grave. God disturbs our peace here, to draw our thoughts and desires to eternal peace hereafter. He breaks our plans for earthly happiness, to fit us for the perfect happiness of heaven. He follows us with disappointment after disappointment, from one year to another, to wean our affections from things below, and fix them on things above. While in this sublunary vale we *build and rebuild* upon the sand, he *throws down* again, and again to lift our thoughts to the skies, there to build on an everlasting rock. Often does he make the earth appear to us like a desert, that our eyes may be raised with delight to the glories of heaven, as the wayworn pilgrim looks above the desolate earth, and gazes with solemn, silent rapture on the lights of the firmament.—*Wilcox.*

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

A SOBER DOG AND HIS DRUNKEN MASTER.

On the evening of the 8th ult. as we were coming from Le Roy to this place, in the Pioneer, the night being uncommonly dark, we discovered for some distance before we reached Allen's Creek, in Wheatland, that a dog not known to any of the passengers, was frequently running about the sides of the carriage, and evidently very uneasy, and seeming to look with deep interest for some notice from the passengers within. When we had come to within ten or twelve rods of the creek, the dog got before the stage, and in the middle of the road, set up a most earnest barking and crying, which attracted the notice of the passengers and driver, who apprehended that all this concern of the strange dog might mean something, stopped his horses, and looked under his coach; and within six inches of his wheel, saw a man lying across the path in such a position, that had he drove two feet farther, the wheel must have passed directly over the neck of the poor creature and terminated his existence. The man was old and grey headed, and the secret of his exposure was, he was drunk, so drunk that when aroused he could not speak! As soon as he was drawn from under the coach, the faithful dog was full of joy. His first motion was to stretch himself at full length upon his beastly master, fawning with more interest than language can describe, then jumping across his body backward and forward, as if to shield him from danger, or to infuse animation into his almost lifeless body. We state these facts for two reasons; first, to show the danger of rum, and secondly, the sagacity of the animal. The faithful interest manifested by the dog, could not have been more fully expressed, even if he had possessed the power of speech. And we must add one word more to set the disgusting drunkard before the reader; he held in his hand the neck of a *broken bottle!* PASSENGERS.

P. S.—There are eight living witnesses of the above facts, which happened only two days since. *Rochester, April* 10, 1829.

APPRENTICES.

How often do we hear parents use language not unlike this. I am going to place my child with such a person, in this, or in that situation. I do not altogether like the place. His employer is not a man of principle; and I fear he will not have correct sentiments instilled into his mind; that he will not always hear the most decorous language, or have exhibited before him the fairest examples of virtue. But the situation is a very advantageous one: My child's master is skilled in his art, and is a thorough man of business; and more than all, he makes him the fairest offers, and will probably be the means of setting him up in the world. The situation is therefore chosen, and the child, at a highly susceptible age, is consigned over to the most pernicious moral influences, with perhaps a solemn charge not to suffer his mind to be affected by them. This is not fancy, but melancholy fact.—Conduct strongly resembling this is not unfrequently exhibited: And however consistent it may be with kindness of heart, the wisdom it evinces resembles nothing so much as that of a parent who should precipitate his child into the crater of a volcano—charging him at the same time to guard himself against the assaults of the fiery waves that roll below.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

CHINESE CHRONOLOGY.

The Rev. W. H. Medhurst, a missionary of the London Society, who has paid much attention to the subject of the Chinese hieroglyphics, gives the following account of a work which he has lately prepared:—

"The work is a comparison between the Chinese system and our own, from the earliest period till the present time. The page is divided into two parts, the top of which is occupied by a sketch of Chinese chronology, and the bottom by one of ours. The two systems are made exactly to correspond together, year for year; and the similarity between them, particularly in the earlier periods, is remarkable. According to both systems, the first man had three sons or successors. Notices of intercourse between celestial and terrestrial beings, or good and bad persons, occur at the same time; the accounts of the flood agree nearly to a year; ten generations of men seem to have passed away between the creation and the flood; and wine was discovered nearly at the same period. The seven years of famine in Egypt have seven years of famine in China exactly corresponding; and Sampson's strength has its counterpart in China, where a strong man flourished nearly at the same time, who was likewise deceived and ruined by a woman. If we add to these, the well-known tradition among the Chinese, of a sage who was to arise out of the west, and the Emperor Ming-te's actually sending ambassadors to search for him, about the period of the christian era, we shall find that all these circumstances exhibit a striking coincidence between their chronology and scripture facts, which seems to indicate that the former is borrowed from the latter. In this work, I have not asserted that the events spoken of by eastern and western chronologists, are the same; but I have placed them in connexion with each other in the same page, and at the same period, leaving the readers to form their own conclusions. I have been led to draw up this work from the consideration of the practice of the Chinese, in boasting, so often as they do, of their high antiquity; looking with contempt upon the apparently modern dates of Europeans, and throwing out the hint that we have no records older than the christian era. I have, therefore, endeavoured, by a regular exhibition of dates, and by the production of incidents connected with every remarkable period, to show them that we have a system of chronology that can be depended on, more authentic and ancient than their own; that the world has stood so long as the period assigned to it by that chronology; that Moses, by divine inspiration, gave an accurate account of the creation and of subsequent events, long before the Chinese had any writers of note and eminence; that those works which they had, were nearly all destroyed about the time that the Pentateuch was translated into Greek; and that thus, while the authenticity of the one was more than doubled, the genuineness and very existence of the other was brought into the greatest doubt and uncertainty."

ORIGIN OF A USEFUL DISCOVERY.

It was the fancy of the younger Helmont, that the Hebrew letters give the very outline and portraiture of the organs of articulation, as the eye would see them in the very act of giving utterance to the sounds. Accordingly, in the engraving prefixed to his work, there is a portrait of the author, represented as standing before a looking-glass, with open mouth, and a pair of compasses in his hand, with which he was apparently measuring his throat. In this strange fancy we have a consoling instance of practical wisdom and useful discoveries, resulting, by accident, from folly, and the rank growth of idle brains. On this most fancied hypothesis, Helmont grounded the first feasible, though imperfect art of teaching the deaf and dumb; for which the work and the author were stongly commended by Leibnitz; and this eventually gave rise to the improved plans that have called forth the hidden soul from darkness, and given the light and vital air of mutual intercommunion to thousands, who otherwise would have remained incarcerated by force of inapt organisation; sadly realising the fable of Polydore, so pathetically described by the Mantuan poet.—Æneid, Lib. iii.—*Pro. Hurwitz's In. Lec.*

PHRENOLOGY.

Mr. Abernethy, in his late course of Lectures, made the following remarks on this *science*:—"With respect to the supposed possibility of ascertaining men's dispositions and characters from the shape of their heads and faces, I will make one observation; that I have seen various skulls—here is one, for instance—in which you see several considerable elevations on the outside surface, without there being any corresponding depressions on the inside. I need not tell you, that where there is no hollow in the skull inside, there could have been no enlargement of the brain; and this was an argument used against the phrenologists by Dr. Barlow. Now I don't use it or any other argument against them: I don't let my mind think of the subject at all. You may do as you like, but I don't care about it: but as I said to Dr. Spurzheim at the very outset, "Why Doctor," said I, "it may be all very true what you say; but I'll not enter into it; for I think it a very unhandsome thing, to judge a man's motives and intentions by his outward appearance at all. Judge of a man by his actions; look to his conduct; see what that is, and you'll not go astray in your opinions. Ah, there is a wise piece of advice, "Judge not, lest yourselves be judged;" and for you to take it upon you to infer the motives and dispositions of any man, upon any less authority than the tenor of his actions, is a thing that I am sure you have no right to do."

NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.

The last English journals announce the fitting out of a new expedition to the arctic regions, under circumstances of peculiar interest. It is projected and will be commanded by Capt. Ross, who has already visited the polar seas. The whole undertaking is at the private expense of that officer and his friends, and the expedition will be entirely under his control, fettered by no orders but such as he may issue from time to time, and as emergencies may require. He goes out in the Victory, *a steam vessel*, of 200 tons burthen, accompanied by the ship John, of 320 tons, laden with fuel and other stores. The Victory is so constructed, that a violent pressure of the ice, instead of crushing the vessel, would raise it. The paddles are of a new construction, and admit of being easily removed, when the vessel can instantly be rigged for a sailer. The engine is on the high pressure principle, and the oil of seals, bears, whales, &c. may be used for fuel.—Capt. Ross, it is expected, will first proceed to Lancaster Sound, and explore Prince Regent's Inlet. Having by this inlet, or some other channel, arrived at the point where the examination of Franklin and Beechey terminated, he will proceed to explore the remainder of the northern coast of the American continent. A crew of 60 men will go out in the two vessels. Capt. Parry, a nephew of the commander—a companion of Parry in his expedition, and a highly educated and intelligent officer, will accompany the expedition.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Among the papers published in England a few years ago, respecting the renewal of the East-India Company's charter, there was a concise history of this commercial body, from which we have taken the following sketch:—"The stock is divided among about 2000 ladies and gentlemen, who elect twenty-four directors, six of whom go out in annual rotation. These directors have under their immediate employ, a body of book-keepers, clerks, and porters, so numerous that they have formed three complete regiments of volunteers. There are, in the company's service, 115 ships of different burthens, which are navigated by about 10,000 seamen, and it is stated that these vessels furnish employment to a population little short of 50,000, in London. The amount of their commercial capital, is estimated at £21,000,000. Such is their home establishment. In India, the Company have under its control, a territory of 380,000 miles, peopled by sixty millions, and yielding an annual revenue of seventeen millions sterling, an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, and a numerous and splendid establishment of governors, judges, diplomatic residents, merchants," &c.

COMET OF 1811.

A recent letter from Dorpat mentions that Professor Lamberti, of that University, has calculated, that the comet which remained so long visible in the year 1811, was 57 2-3ds times less than the sun, but seventeen times larger than Jupiter, twenty-five thousand one hundred and four times larger than the earth, and one million two hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred times larger than the moon; whilst its volume exceeded the conjoint dimensions of all the planets in our solar system.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.

The great seal itself, when not in the King's own custody, was entrusted to the Chancellor, whose salary, as fixed by Henry I. amounted to 5*s.* per diem, besides a "livery" of provisions. And the allowance of a pint and a half, or perhaps a quart of claret, one "gross wax-light," and forty candle-ends, to enable the Chancellor to carry on his housekeeping, may be considered a curious exemplification of primitive temperance and economy.—*Quarterly Review.*

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOCKS.

Mr. Joseph Ives, of this village (Brooklyn), is the inventor and patentee of a *lever spring clock*, which has passed the inspection of artists and mechanics with a high degree of approbation. The wheels are of metal, the principal of which run on friction rollers, and exhibit an admirable nicety of finish and workmanship. The lever springs carry the striking part as well as the time, and require winding only once in eight days. The whole is in a small compact form, light and portable, without the necessity of weights, and afforded at half the price of the old fashioned metal clocks. It is a highly valuable American invention, and will add much to the reputation, and we hope also to the fortune of the patentee.—*Long I. Star.*

NEWLY DISCOVERED MSS. OF LOCKE.

A bundle of old manuscripts has lately come into the possession of a gentleman at Boreham, in Essex, (England), which turn out to be original letters and writings of the illustrious John Locke. The manuscript of his Essay on the Human Understanding, with all its corrections, and many letters written during his banishment in Holland, as well as some letters of Algernon Sidney, Lord Shaftesbury, and others, are amongst this collection.—*N. Y. Morning Courier.*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Bible of Divine Origin.—pp. 40. This tract is one of two to which was awarded the premium of fifty dollars, for the best tract to "obviate the trite objections urged against the bible;" and is from the pen of the Rev. John DeWitt, D. D. professor of biblical literature in the theological seminary at New-Brunswick, N. J.

Reasons for not embracing the Doctrine of Universal Salvation; in a series of letters to a friend.—pp. 60. For this tract the Society is indebted to the Rev. Joel Hawes, of Hartford, Conn. [These letters were published some time since in the Recorder.]

Do you want a Friend?—pp. 4. Directing the sinner to Christ, as the friend who demands and deserves all his confidence.

Female Influence and Obligation.—pp. 12. This is a premium tract, from the pen of Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, of Troy, New-York.—*Tract Mag.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$140 00a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	135 50a140	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	31a32
Per lb	7 1-4a8	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	32a35
Havana	12a14	Sperm, summer st'd	65a66
Java	14a15	—— winter do	73a75
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	88a90
Upland	8 3-4a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	9 25a9 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	7 25a7 75
Feathers,		Pork, mess	12 50a13 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 50a10 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 50a2 75	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	4a7
Mackerel, No 1,	5 25a5 50	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	3 00a3 50
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	8a9 3-4	Liverpool ground	50a
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	6 37a6 50	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	7 00a7 25	—— brown	9a11
Rye flour	3 50a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 50a	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 53a1 57	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 50a1 53	American, lb	7a7 1-2
Rye	72a75	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	54a55	Bohea, lb	27a28
Oats	30a34	Souchong	52a75
Barley	50a52	Hyson-skin	48a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a9 00	Young-Hyson	73a1 10
Hides,		Hyson	80a1 10
LaPlata, lb	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 25
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 50a1 75	Imperial	1 00a1 25
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	3 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a22
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 50a3 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	1 00a2 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a38
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	18a30
Staves, pipe	46 00a47 00	Common	15a2
—— hhd	33 00a	Spinning	18a30
—— bbl	25 00a27 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks,	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Hoboken B. & Grazing	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Hoboken Man. & Bank'g	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City	do
Newburgh*	do	State, Trenton	do
Columbia, Hudson	do	All others	1-2
Middle District	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County	do	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill	do	Chester County	1-2
Troy	do	Delaware County	do
Farmers', Troy*	do	Reading	3-4
Mohawk	do	York	1
Geneva	5-8	Pittsburgh	do
Utica	do	Gettysburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Chambersburgh	do
Auburn	do	Carlisle	do
Ontario	do	Lancaster	do
Central	do	Greensburgh	5
Chenango	do	Brownville	do
Rochester	do	Silver-Lake	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or broken	
Jefferson County	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh	do	Snowhill	do
Greene county	do	Princess Ann	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset	do	Franklin	do
Kennebec	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta	do
Essex, Salem	do	Steubenville	do
All others	1-2	Farmers & Mec.	do
Connecticut.		Lancaster	do
Norwich Bank	par	St. Clairsville	do
Bridgeport	do	Mount-Pleasant	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve	do
Derby	do	Columbus	do
Thames	5-8	All others uncert. or broken	
Windham County	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
All others	1-2	New-Orleans Banks	5
Rhode-Island.		Michigan	1
Banks of this state	1-2	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by J. M'Pherson.

Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.

Utica, Dec. 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, viz: Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places. E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.

Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK's Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec.* 23, 1828. 52

At a Surrogate's court, held for the county of Oneida, at the Surrogate's office, in the town of Rome, on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1829:—

Present—HENRY A. FOSTER, Surrogate.

In the matter of the real estate of Joel Bradley, dec'd. } ON reading and filing the petition of Nancy Bradley, administratrix of the estate of Joel Bradley, deceased, and the papers accompanying the same—It is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, appear before the said Surrogate, at the inn of A. Shepard, in the town of Utica, in said county, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause why the whole of the real estate of the said deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay his debts, should not be sold. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be immediately published, for four weeks successively, in two of the public newspapers printed in the county of Oneida. 15 HENRY A. FOSTER, *Surrogate.*

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of JOHN MEREDITH, of Deerfield, in the county of Oneida, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in Utica, in the county aforesaid, on the thirtieth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819. Dated this 13th day of April, 1829.

16w10 JOHN MEREDITH, *Insolvent.*

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

NOTICE.

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

Utica, May 27, 1828.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of DR. BATCHELDER, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 51

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.

Dec. 16, 1828. 51

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint, I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of HENRY BULKLEY, as well in his individual capacity as one of the late firm of Mather & Bulkley, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his chambers in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 10th day of March, 1829. HENRY BULKLEY, *Insolvent.*

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing, or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.